THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

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RED CLOUD.

The King of the Plains Ashamed of His Great Father, the President—He Accuses Him of Lying.

The commission appointed by the President to visit the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians reached Fort Laramie, Washington Territory, on the 21st of September, where they were obliged to remain—awaiting the pleasure of his Royal Highness Red Cloud—until the evening of the 4th inst., when, the head chiefs of those nations having arrived, measures were taken to have the Council meet.

RED CLOUD'S PRAYER AND SPEECH.

Red Cloud, after offering a prayer in which all the Indians joined, spoke as follows:—

"You are my friends, and I want you to listen to my words. They are the same I told the Great Father, and I wish you to carry them back to him. Look at me. These men are all Ogallalas, my nation. They are for friendship. That is why we are here to-day. When I went to Washington I saw a great many chiefs. I told them what I meant. I still mean it. I do not change. I hold my Great Father's words. When I came back I promised to stop all war parties. When I got back I talked to my young men, and I am glad to say that they listened to and obeyed my words. My Great Father told me that it would be many years—ten, twenty, or thirty—before white men would pass through my country, and I told it to my young men. Before six months had passed, they went through my land, thus shaming me before my people. It was the Cheyenne party. Governor Campbell knew of it, yet nobody stopped them."

RED CLOUD ACCUSES THE PRESIDENT OF LYING.

Mr. Brunot—The Great Father don't desire white men to pass by the way of Bridger, but wanted to use this road, only travelling some thirty miles along the north bank of the Platte, and then recrossing to this side.

Red Cloud—I did not so understand it. The Great Father told me that Fort Fetterman was there to watch my interests as well as his. He has lied to me. This road they have been using for some fifty-five years, and it has ruined us, but we have received no pay for it. At all our other councils they never said anything about the road, but gave us all north of the Platte—the Great Spirit heard it. If I had three or four pieces of land I would give some to the Great Father; but as I only have this piece I think he should let me live in peace on it. The Great Father has houses filled with gold stolen from my lands. I want him to do us justice.

My friends, look at us; we are near to the sunset; we used to be at the sunrise. I have heart, brain, and sense, and want my rights. The white men make their money by cheating. Some who are smart take advantage of those who have not much brains, and drive hard bargains with them. They can't do so with me; I have brains. At the beginning of the war we were shot, and then we shot you down like dogs. Now we want no more spilling of blood; so we want no more travel. The Great Father sends men to spill blood. While the Great Father was fighting among his people he did not mind us; this is what started the war. It was the Great Father's fault; he killed my young men, and I killed his. I want all this stopped. When I came back from Washington I was glad. You were present at the council in Washington when I spoke these words. I still hold to them. Look all around this post, and you see bones—the bones of my people. I told the Great Father that I wanted two traders, as in old times. I want my traders ten miles above here—not in my own country. I want to know about the presents you have brought here for me.

RED CLOUD ASHAMED OF GRANT.

Mr. Brunot—If you want pay for it, we will pay. When Red Cloud was at Washington he told the Great Father that goods were sent to him, but he did not receive them; but now, if you are peaceable, you will get them. I hope you will like those I now have to give—they are good, and I trust they will be satisfactory. If not, I will tell the Great Father, and others will be furnished. I will now tell you what I have brought you—blankets, muslin, calico, blue and red cloth, shirts, hats, axes, butcher knives, tobacco, and kettles.

Red Cloud—I told my Great Father that I wanted guns and ammunition. I want nothing else.

Mr. Campbell—He sent none. After having six years of war, he thinks we should have a longer peace before giving them to you.

Red Cloud—If the Great Father keeps his people off my land, we will have peace forever.

Mr. Brunot—We will arrange everything as it should be; we will tell the Great Father, and all will be right.

Red Cloud—I do not intend to get mad. I am ashamed of the Great Father.

MAY AND DECEMBER.

A Kentucky Breach of Promise Case.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of October 27 says:—Theresa Gahlhaus, a young girl about the age of "sweet sixteen," the daughter of an estimable widowed lady of this city, was wooed and won by Henry Hostetter (no relation to the bitters man), an old gentleman who has long since passed the meridian of life, but who possesses a reasonable amount of filthy lucre, together with other property, consisting of stocks, bonds, and other securities. This of itself was no uncommon occurrence, but, with its sequel, it has formed a social sensation in the neighborhood which will furnish food for the gossips many days hence. It came about thusly:—The old gentleman, whose wife died about three months ago, realized, from sad experience, the force of the Scriptural adage, "It is not good for man to be alone," and looking about him with an eye to business, it fell with an admiring gaze upon Theresa, who was employed as a domestic in the family of a gentleman on Eighteenth street, and who is said to be a very pretty girl. The old gentleman became acquainted with the girl through his relations with her brothers, who rent from him one of two farms which he owns in the country. His suit progressed very favorably, and he soon brought matters to a crisis by offering his hand and his real estate to his inamorata, who accepted them with the distinct understanding that they were to be, like the States of the Union, "one and inseparable." To this arrangement "Barkis was willin'," the preliminaries were settled, and the marriage ceremony was to take place at St. John's Church on the 11th inst. Every arrangement for the wedding had been completed, except, to the expectant bride, the most important one, that of making to her a deed to two farms in Jefferson county, valued at $15,000. At an early hour on the morning of the 11th, St. John's Church was filled with an anxious and expectant audience that had assembled to witness the union of December and May; and not till a very late hour was it known that the old man's darling had gone back on him. The young lady says that she is only waiting for him to perform his part of the contract, when she will be ready to fulfill hers, and as she has waited in vain several weeks for him to do so, she yesterday brought suit in the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas for damages in the sum of $20,000.

A TERRIBLE DROWNING AFFAIR.

A Boat with Eight Persons Capsized at South Cove—Three Men Drowned.

At the south side of Jersey City there is a strip of water known as South Cove. This strip is in some places a quarter of a mile wide, but at the foot of Washington street the dock of the Central New Jersey Railroad runs out from Communipaw to within about a hundred feet of Jersey City. At this point, which is only a few rods from the river, the water runs through the narrow outlet swiftly, and in windy weather is quite rough. A large number of Central Railroad employes live in Jersey City, and take their meals at home.

For the accommodation of this class a ferry has been established, running across the cove from the foot of Washington street to the railroad pier. The boat is only a flat-bottomed row-boat, capable of holding four or five persons, and is not particularly safe for a larger number, especially if the water is rough. Yesterday, shortly before 1 o'clock, as usual, a number of persons were waiting to cross, and the little boat was so crowded as to be unsafe. Two or three of the men got out, preferring to wait until the next trip. Seven men, however, besides the boatman, remained in the boat, which, when about half way across the stream, was

CAPSIZED.

A heavy wind was blowing at the time in an opposite direction from the flow of the water, making it exceedingly rough, and the boat was overloaded so that its edge was almost even with the water. Bemore, the boatman, was unable to pull the boat down to the pier against the wind and tide, and a movement of some of the party caused the accident. Eight men were thrown into the water:—Chris. Bemore, the boatman; Michael Fallon, John Birmingham, Patrick Gagen, John Hernan, Dennis Hernan, John Finnerty, and —— Monaghan. They were all carried rapidly up the cove, where it is much wider than below. Several boats were put out as soon as possible, and five of the men were rescued.

DROWNED.

Patrick Gagen and John Fallon, living at 213 Grand street, and Dennis Hernan, living in Morgan street, were drowned. It was impossible during the high wind to make any attempt to rescue the bodies, and none of them were recovered. As soon as the accident was known the dock was crowded with men, women, and children. Great excitement prevailed throughout the lower part of the city. One of the most painful features of this distressing occurrence is in the fact that all the men who were drowned were married and leave families.

The city has long had under consideration a plan to extend two or three of the streets on this side to Communipaw. Had this been done all danger of such calamities would have been avoided. Steps will now, in all probability, be taken to accomplish this evidently necessary improvement.—*N. Y. World to-day.*

BANK ROBBERIES.

Suggestions Upon the Outrage at Grafton, Massachusetts.

The Boston *Advertiser* says:—

"The bold and successful bank robbery at Grafton will arouse anew the intermittent uneasiness of those people who have the doubtful blessing of the possession of negotiable bonds, which must be offered as a temptation either to the burglar or the highwayman, or hidden away where fire or mice may work equal havoc. Residents of country towns have hitherto considered that their one possible guaranty of security was in having a trustworthy man sleep in the bank beside their safe; but the Grafton burglars have shown that even this obstacle may be overcome without very serious difficulty. We are unable to advise the perplexed owners of bonds where to put their treasure where thieves do not break through—unless they adopt the almost obsolete scriptural method—but we may point out that one moral of this incident is to enforce more strongly the rule of the Treasury, made, it seems, only to be generally disregarded, that national banks must not make their safes a place of deposit for valuables of their friends, even as an act of 'accommodation.' The bank in this case, it is said, loses but ten thousand dollars or so, against a loss by these irregular depositors of ten or fifteen times as much. But the bank would probably have lost nothing had not this large sum been in its vault to tempt the thieves; and it has no right to imperil the interests of its stockholders by thus 'obliging' customers with a protection which too often proves to be no protection at all.

"It is probably useless to hope that the cool cracksmen who have done this uncommonly neat job in the highest line of their profession should be captured before they can get out of the State. But we sigh for that lucky day when just such a gang of rogues shall be caught and convicted of their crime, and then Massachusetts pluck shall treat them as the Bowdoinham robbers have been treated in Maine, rejecting all propositions of compromise, that justice may be done, and the Commonwealth earn the precious reputation of being an ineligible field for such speculations as these gentry carry on with security in almost all parts of the country."

A MISSOURI VENDETTA.

A Terrible Feud—Two Men Killed and the Affair yet Undecided.

The St. Louis *Times* of the 27th ult. says:—

We have just been furnished with the following particulars of a terrible fued in Clark county, which has already cost the lives of two of the participants:—

In the town of Luray, the latter part of last August, a man named Dobyns, during an altercation with a young man named Zimmerman, stabbed him with a knife in such a manner as to cause his death a few hours afterwards. Dobyns escaped and subsequently gave himself up to the civil authorities, and after an examination was put under bonds to appear before the Circuit Court to answer to an indictment for murder in the first degree.

Last Thursday morning, while Dobyns was talking to a friend on the streets of the town above mentioned, a brother of Zimmerman walked up behind him and shot him in the back part of the head, killing him instantly. Zimmerman was at once arrested and lodged in jail to await the action of the grand jury. He is a mere boy, only thirteen or fourteen years of age, and was, some suppose, incited to the desperate act by others, though it is rumored that Dobyns, after his murder of Zimmerman, had threatened the lives of the family.

The affair naturally caused great excitement in Luray, owing to the extreme youth of the perpetrator, and the appresion that the deadly fued may not end with the killing of Dobyns.

—Miss Susan King, the agent of the New York "Woman's Tea Company," has arrived at Yokohama, Japan, and given a little tea company to the English correspondents.

—S. F. McCleary, City Clerk of Boston, says in *Old and New* that, in ten years, of 6588 applicants placed on the voting list, only 269 could not read or write, and of these all but two were foreigners.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Fall of Metz.

Details of the Surrender.

Was Bazaine a Traitor?

Massacre by Italian Brigands.

The San Francisco Lottery.

FROM EUROPE.

Details of the Surrender of Metz.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The following details of the surrender of Bazaine's army at Metz are published here this morning from various sources. The *Independance Belge* at Brussels derives from an officer who escaped from Metz, and from the Moselle *Independance*, published at Metz at the time of the entry of the German troops, the fact that the French leaders to the last deceived the army by promises to cut a way out.

These promises were solemnly repeated even while the negotiations for surrender were pending. The *Independance Belge* says Gambetta was unquestionably right in charging Bazaine with high treason. The population of Metz were unanimous in

Denouncing Bazaine

as a traitor.

After the capitulation had been agreed on the people followed the Marshal through the streets, howling the epithet "traitor" in his ears.

Effect of the News at Tours.

At Tours the news of the capitulation of Metz fell upon the Government and people like a thunderbolt, so strong had been the official assurance of its safety.

Some of the journals, however, and notably the *Constitutionnel Francais* and the *Gazette de France*, demand a suspension of judgment, and deprecate the strong language of Gambetta's proclamation condemning Bazaine. The latter journal suggests a council of war to investigate the matter, in order to give the Marshal a fair opportunity to make his defense.

Prosecution of the War.

The Government at Tours is in receipt of several memorials numerously signed, in adjacent departments, urging the prosecution of the war to the bitter end and denouncing Bazaine for his treasonable surrender of the strongest fortication of the nation.

The Distinguished Prisoners.

Bazaine and suite reached Cassel on Monday. Generals Canrobert, MacMahon, Lebœuf, Bardeller, and Haptmann were hourly expected there.

French and German Captures.

The German authorities have given orders that the soldiers from Alsace and Lorraine, who were captured at Metz, as well as those who may hereafter be taken, will be separated from other prisoners, as such will be regarded as German and not French.

The Lately Investing Armies.

One corps of the army lately investing Metz has been detailed to escort the prisoners to Germany. Two corps will go forward to join the armies around Paris, and the other four will be divided between the two armies now operating in the north and south of France.

M. Thiers at Versailles.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The *Times* of this morning has a telegram from Versailles announcing that Thiers passed through that place on Sunday, on his way to Paris. He was to return to-day (Tuesday).

The general impression at London is, that owing to the surrender of Bazaine nothing is likely to come of these negotiations.

King William Reviewed

the Landwehr at Versailles on Sunday. The troops made a superb display.

Massacre by Italian Brigands.

FLORENCE, Nov. 1.—Considerable excitement has been occasioned here by the massacre of eleven persons by brigands, near Marsico Nuovo, a city in the province of Naples.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1—11·30 A. M.—Cotton steady; uplands, 5⅞@9d.; Orleans, 9⅛@9⅛d. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Nov. 1—11·30 A. M.—Turpentine, 29s. 6d. @29s. 9d.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Lottery Drawing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—The city has been a scene of excitement since early this morning, caused by the drawing of the Mercantile Library Gift Concert Lottery. As many as 10,000 persons were congregated in the Pavilion at one time, and the streets in front of the newspaper and telegraph offices were blocked up by people. The drawing is progressing quietly and will probably be completed by midnight. The numbers drawing the principal prizes thus far are: No. 154,077 draws the principal prize of $100,000; No. 110,156 draws $50,000; No. 70,808 draws $25,000; No. 10,511 draws $19,000; No. 16,284 draws $18,000; No. 130,621 draws $17,000. The prizes are all payable in gold coin. The number drawing the capital prize was enclosed in a package sent to New York.

Sailed, bark America for Bristol.

FROM THE WEST.

Burglary in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1.—Burglars entered Pogue's dry goods store on Sunday and stole goods valued at $5000.

The Murray Murder Case.

Two arrests have been made in the Murray murder case at Newport. The parties will have a hearing to-day.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Soldiers' Monument for Boston Common.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—A soldiers' monument, in a design submitted by Martin Millmore, is to be erected on Flagstaff Hill, Boston Common, at an expense of $15,000.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sudden Death of a Politician.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—While ex-Alderman Michael Connelly, of Jersey City, was standing before a bar in that city last night he was taken with a sudden pain in the stomach, and becoming worse, a physician was sent for, who administered chloroform to relieve him. He became unconscious and remained so during the night and till 8 o'clock this morning, when he died. He was an independent candidate for Assembly from the Third district.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Stocks very strong. Money 4@5 per cent. Gold, 111⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 109, ex-interest; do. 1864, do., 107⅛, ex-interest; do. 1865, do. 108⅛, ex-interest; do. 1865, new, 110⅛; do. 1867, 110⅛; do. 1868, 110⅛; 10-40s, 106⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 91½; Canton, 66; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92; Erie, 23; Reading, 100⅞; Adams Express, 67; Michigan Central, 120⅛; Michigan Southern, 93½; Illinois Central, 135⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105; Chicago and Rock Island, 110⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 40⅜.

WHOLESALE BURGLARY.

How a Pair of Rogues Went Through a "Reformed Synod."

On Sunday night last the most general burglary which ever occurred in Mechanicsburg was committed. The parties perpetrating the robberies are supposed to be two Germans, who, under very suspicious circumstances, were seen in town on Saturday and Sunday.

Starting at the western end of Main street, they proceeded to Mr. Frederick Seidle's, where they obtained a coat and one pair of shoes; thence to the residence of Mr. James Graham, where they purloined one dress coat, one overcoat, and one dozen solid silver spoons; thence to Mrs. C. Comfort's, where they got a large amount of silverware, to the value of several hundred dollars, and two great coats belonging to delegates to the Reformed Synod then sitting here, both being ministers; thence to Captain J. Dorscheimer's, where they succeeded in getting one-half dozen silver spoons; thence to Mr. David Deveney's, where they stole two black overcoats belonging to ministers of the synod; also the proceeds of the collection at the United Brethren Church; thence they proceeded to Mr. Hickernell's, where they secured one-half dozen silver spoons and a butter-knife; thence to John Eberly's, where they secured an overcoat.

Taken all in all, it was decidedly one of the coolest pieces of thievery that we have heard of for a long time. No doubt there are other places at which they made successful efforts, but we have not heard of them. We understand that a reward has been offered for the detection of the thieves and recovery of the stolen property, but we doubt if individuals smart enough to "go through" Mechanicsburg, as they did on Sunday night, are sufficiently dumb to be caught. We had hoped that the large number of respectable and divine visitors in our town during the week would conduce to its peace, quiet, and security, but the Devil is no respecter of persons, and his agents usually select the most favorable time for doing their work.—*Mechanicsburg Journal.*

OBITUARY.

J. Wilson Shaffer.

A telegram from Salt Lake City announces the death in that place, on yesterday, of Colonel J. Wilson Shaffer, Governor of Utah Territory. The cause of his death was consumption, from which he has suffered for a long time. Governor Shaffer was a native of Illinois, and for many years a resident of Freeport, which city owes much of its present prosperity to his industry, enterprise, and energy. A man of quick impulses, it was but natural that at the outbreak of the Rebellion he should be one of the first in his section of the State to respond to President Lincoln's call for volunteers. He received a commission in an Illinois regiment, in which he soon became noted for his dash and courage. Had he remained with his regiment he would undoubtedly have attained a high command; but in 1862 he accepted a position on General Butler's staff, and soon became one of that commander's most trusted and efficient aids. In July last Colonel Shaffer was appointed Governor of Utah, and immediately entered upon the duties of his office. His administration has been marked by its energy, and at the time of his death the Governor was fast bringing the Mormons to understand that the rule of Brigham Young was to be overthrown, and that the laws of the United States could be enforced even among the Saints. Had he lived a few months longer the entire social economy of Utah would have been changed, or else a conflict between the Mormon and Federal authorities would have arisen.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Murder of Mary Mohrman—Trial of Hanlon

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.

In the case of Charles Hanlon, alias John Hanlon, alias Charles E. Harris, charged with the murder of the child Mary Mohrman, on the 6th of September, 1868, at Sixth and Dauphin streets, the jury was completed yesterday afternoon, consisting of the following gentlemen:—Hart Judah (foreman), Thomas Craigmire, James F. Bradfield, Joseph Winpenny, C. P. B. Jeffreys, John Collins, J. C. Christman, John Little, Thomas J. Lippincott, Jeremiah Reilly, George W. Turner, and John Quigley.

After a brief opening by Assistant District Attorney Hagert, the examination of witnesses was begun.

Dr. Shapleigh, who made the *post mortem* examination of the child, testified that she had been outraged and that her death was caused by strangulation.

Samuel Fluck, who was a police officer in 1868, testified that he identified the body of MaryMohrman upon which Dr. Shapleigh made the *post mortem* examination.

The court then adjourned until this morning.

This morning the Court met at 10 o'clock, the attorneys and prisoner being prompt in attendance. The latter had a more careworn expression of countenance than yesterday, but was quiet and calm in demeanor. His two sisters, very respectable and interesting young ladies, sat beside his counsel. The attendance of spectators was quite large, and the part of the room appropriated to representatives of the press was crowded with lawyers whom the bar was unable to accommodate.

Daniel Darrah was the first witness called, and upon being sworn testified as follows:—I am a carpenter, and am acquainted with the property occupied by the prisoner in September, 1868, and have been familiar with the neighborhood for the last ten years; I have for eight years lived about one square from Hanlon; I was in his house to do work for the owner perhaps a year and a half ago; the last work I did there was in December or January last, finishing about March; I made a plan of the building last May (plan produced and explained by witness); under the back-cellar window there were loose bricks enough to fill a cart.

A ground plan of Hanlon's house and the immediate vicinity was also produced and explained. By it he was shown to have lived at Fifth and Diamond streets, and Mrs. Mohrman's house was just a short distance from his. The pond in which the body of the child was found is in the angle of two intersecting footpaths crossing an open lot at Sixth street and Susquehanna avenue. During the cross-examination the witness became quite ill, and had to be conducted out of the court-room.

Mrs. Maria Mohrman sworn—I am a widow, with four children living; I was the mother of Mary Mohrman; at the time of her death she was six years, three months, and six days old; I then lived in Orkney street, below Diamond; John Hanlon lived in the first house in Sixth street, below Diamond, on the lower side; he was a barber; I last saw Mary alive about 7¼ o'clock on Sunday evening, the 6th of September, 1868; she was then in the house; I went out; Mary left me at the corner of Orkney and Diamond streets and I started to church; I came home about 8½ or 20 minutes before 9 o'clock; I asked my children if they were all here, and my little girl Annie said, "No, mama, Mary isn't here and I can't find her;" she was not accustomed to being out so late; I went to hunt her in Fifth street, and asked the neighbors and children if they had seen her, and they said they had about a quarter of an hour before; I went to see the little girl who had seenher last, but she could not tell me where she was; I went around with a bell up and down; the neighbors went to the station-house and made report there, and then I went to the station-house at Front and Master; from there I returned home about 10 o'clock; she wasn't there and I closed the house; I got up about 4 o'clock and started off, but was told I could not get into the station-house before 6 o'clock; in the meantime I searched about the neighborhood, and at 6 o'clock I went to the station-house and sent telegrams out, but no one could tell me where she was; others also made search; at 12 o'clock I went to the Central Station, telegraphed out, and asked the Mayor if more could not be done than had been; he sent me to another gentlemen, who told me to have patience until the next morning at 10 o'clock, when he would give the lieutenant instructions to do all he could; I went home and searched up Fifth street above Susquehanna avenue in the very lot where Mary was found; I searched all over it, but she wasn't there; it was in the afternoon; I don't know that I was at the very place, but I went all round searching the ponds and the weeds; I went home, and that evening I was asking backwards and forwards; it was about 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning when I heard Mary's body had been found; a lady named Mrs. Hobey gave me the information; Mr. Essler, Mr. Freas, Mr. Rhoads, and all the neighbors assisted me in the search; Hanlon helped and went to the station house with my little boy; when I last saw Mary she was in the best health she could have; she was barefooted and bareheaded (the child's clothing was produced); those are the clothes she wore; in my search for Mary I went by Hanlon's house; I did not see her in the station house; I first saw her when she was brought home by the undertaker.

Cross-examined—I know Hanlon's family, his mother, and three sisters, but not well acquainted with him or his wife; Mrs. Hanlon was at my house this night, and her son went with mine to the Nineteenth Ward Station House; I passed Hanlon's house several times in my search; I know where Fisher's tavern is in Diamond street, below Fifth; I did not go in there; I asked for the children who had been playing there that night; I did not go into any house or alley; I passed Hanlon's house several times, and each time there were neighbors standing near his house; I did not see John Hanlon on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday; it was his brother that went with my son to the station-house; there were many persons in the street that night; it was a nice, pleasant night; I did not see any other member of the Hanlon family that night, except the mother and her little son; I do not remember whether Mrs. Steinmeyer, Hanlon's sister, aided in dressing Mary's body, there were so many persons there.

Annie Mohrman—I am eleven years old; I go to Sunday-school; when I take an oath and kiss the book I must tell the truth and nothing but the truth, and if I do not I will be punished in the bad place.

Judge Ludlow—The child is intelligent enough; let her be sworn.

The oath was administered and she proceeded to testify:—I am Mary Mohrman's sister; on that evening she was with me on Mrs Hagensweiler's steps in Diamond street, between Orkney and Fifth streets; me, Mary, my little brother, and Mrs. Hagensweiler's little girl were together; Mrs. Dinglatter's little girl came and asked me to go and help her with the coach, but I said no; she asked Mrs. Hagensweiler's little girl and she said no; she then asked Mary, who went around Fifth street with the coach, which had Mrs. Bush's baby in it; they went down past Hanlon's; Mrs. Bush lived on Fifth street, on the same side as Hanlon's house, and they went in her house; Mary did not come back, and then I saw the little Dinglatter girl on their pavement alone, and I asked her where Mary was, and she said she did not know; I did not see Mary again; it was then dark, and a little before mother came home from church; after I left Dinglatter's steps at Fifth and Diamond I went round to Fifth street, calling Mary, but I did not find her; I went again to Dinglatter's steps, and then my mother came and I told her I could not find Mary.

Cross-examined—I remember my mother going to church; I was in Diamond street at the time; I do not remember what little girls were with me; Louisa Hagensweiler was one; I met her at her house and sat on the steps.

The carpenter having recovered from his indisposition was recalled, and cross-examined as to the building in which Hanlon lived, and then the Court adjourned.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1870.

In the customary bank statement for the past week we notice another slight falling off in deposite, amounting to $70,639, whilst specie has increased $68,581 and legal tenders $339,774. The loans also have been enlarged $271,533, which shows that the banks have abundant means to expand whenever it is considered convenient or safe to do so. The improvement in the items of coin and legal tender reserves is undoubtedly due to the action of the Treasury in its gold sales and bond purchases, and with the large currency balances still on hand we regret to see the transactions in the latter for the current month restricted.

Gold is steady and a fraction stronger, but quiet; sales up to noon in New York are quoted from 111⅜@111⅜, opening at ⅝ and closing at ⅜.

Governments continue dull, and our quotations show a slight decline in prices.

A good business was done at the Stock Board at a general advance in prices. City 6s sold at 102⅝ for the new bonds.

Reading Railroad was active and sold at the opening at 50·69 but fell off to 50⅝; Oil Creek and Allegheny was also in demand and sold at 44@44½ b. o.; Philadelphia and Erie changed hands at 115½; Lehigh Valley at 57⅞; Little Schuylkill at 43, and Camden and Amboy at 115½; 51½ was bid for Minehill, and 38½ for Catawissa preferred.

Miscellaneous stocks were neglected but very steady; 16½ was bid for Schuylkill preferred and 31½ for Lehigh Navigation.

The following dividends have been declared by our city banks:—

	Per cent.
Girard National	6
Commercial National	5
Southwark National	12
Manufacturers' National	5
Corn Exchange National	6
Central National	5
Farmers' and Mechanics' National	5
Mechanics' National	6
City National	6

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113½; do. 1862, 108⅛@109⅛; do. 1864, 108⅛@109; do. 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 1865, new, 110@110⅛; do. 1867, do. 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1868, do. 110⅛@110⅜; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110⅛@111; Gold, 111@111⅛; Silver, 106⅛@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 82⅝@83⅝; Central Pacific Railroad, 90⅝@91⅝; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 73⅜@74⅝.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 109⅛@109⅞; do. 1864, 107⅜@108⅛; do. 1865, 108⅛@108⅝; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅝; do., July, 1867, 110⅛@110⅝; do. July, 1868, 110⅛@110⅝; 10-40, 106⅛@106⅝; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111@111⅛. Gold, 111⅛@111⅜.

NAKE & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.		111⅜	10·52 A. M.		111⅜
10·05	"	111⅜	10·59	"	111⅜
10·10	"	111⅜	11·08	"	111⅜
10·25	"	111⅜	11·36	"	111⅜
10·40	"	111⅜	11·48	"	111⅜

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$900 City 6s, New. va ctfs..102⅛
$2500 do 102⅜
$1000 C & Am 6s, 60 92⅜
$300 Read deb bds. 81
10 sh Cam & Am R. 115⅜
37 sh Lit Sch R..... 43
19 sh Leh V R..... 57⅞
100 sh Ph & E....c. 26⅜
100 sh O C & A R... 44
100 do..... 44⅛
200 do..... 44⅜
100 do..... 44⅜
100 do.....b60. 44⅜
75 sh Sham'n Coal. 4⅜
100 sh Read R..b30. 50·69
300 do.....b60. 50⅝
100 do..rg&in. 50⅝
100 do.....b10. 50·45
100 do.....b15. 50⅝
100 do..... 50⅝
100 do.....b60. 50⅝
100 do.....b3. 50⅜
100 do.....c. 50⅛
400 do.....b15. 50⅜
100 do.....b60. 50⅝
200 do..... 50⅜
100 do..s10wn. 50⅜
200 do.....b15. 50⅜

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Nov. 1.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $26 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in demand, and 200 bushels sold at $6·62½. Timothy ranges from $5@5·25 for lots from second-hands. Flaxseed cannot be quoted over $2·10@2·15.

The Flour market is moderately active and prices are well sustained. The demand is mostly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1000 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·55; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·75@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6·25@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@6·75; Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7; and fancy brands at $7·25@8, as in quality. Rye Flour is held at $5@5·25, with a very limited demand. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The demand for Wheat is principally from the local millers, whose purchases chiefly consist of prime grades. Sales of 1500 bushels Indiana red at $1·38; 1200 bushels do. amber at $1·44@1·45; and white at $1·45@1·60. Rye is steady, and 400 bushels Western sold at 93c. Corn is dull at the recent decline. Sales of yellow at 80c.; 1500 bushels Western mixed at 75@77c., and 1000 bushels new yellow at 65@68c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 1000 bushels white Western at 50c.; 3000 bushels mixed at 53c.; and 1200 bushels Pennsylvania at 53c.

Whisky is dull and nominal.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The gold market was weak under the promise of a sale of five millions of Government gold during the coming month, and after hovering at 111⅜@111⅝ in the forenoon declined to 111⅛. Here, however, the Canadian banks, whether truly or falsely, were reported to be withdrawing their gold, and as the borrowing rate for the cash gold advanced at the same time from 3 and 6 per cent. and 1-64 to 3-64 and 1-16, there was a demand from the "shorts" to cover, which elicited an advance to 111¾, at which the closing sales were made this evening. As to what the Canada banks are or are not doing, it is of little moment just now. They are trading on the speculative dealers, who are operating for a decline, and who cause an unnecessary demand for gold.

"Did not the clashing of these two speculative interests (the Canadian bank agents being well-known speculators) interfere with the general interests of the public, their transactions would merit no attention. The evil is one, however, which will correct itself. As soon as the sellers of 'short' gold learn that they are getting in their own way by overselling the market, they will abandon their project and leave the market to drift downward under the momentum given it by the increasing prosperity of the country and the unswerving progress of our finances to a specie basis.

"As to the Canadian banks, they are doubtless preparing for a graceful retreat, convinced that their occupation will be gone within the next sixty days—during which time the Government will disburse $60,000,000 of gold, and thus leave them without a market for their Canadian shekels. It is true they loaned us gold in our necessities, but they received their pay for it, and liberally, too. They brought their gold from the desolate and inactive regions of North America, where investments are fortunate if they produce three or four per cent., and employed it here at ten to one hundred per cent. per annum. The obligation is fairly cancelled.

"As might naturally be inferred, the Government list was weakened by the proposed curtailment of bond purchases in the November programme, and prices fell off an eighth to a quarter per cent. The undertone of the market was steady, however, for the prospect of low rates on call this winter is diverting a great deal of capital into these securities for the sake of the six per cent. interest, which will doubtless be about twice what money will command from day to day in the open market.

"In the early portion of the day, under an apprehension that the change in the Treasury programme would produce activity, there were some loans on call made at six per cent., with frequent and large exceptions at four per cent. on miscellaneous collaterals. The government dealers were, as a general thing, supplied at the last mentioned rate. A prominent Broad street house, said to be lending currency for account of the Canadian banks, placed several heavy amounts at 6@6½ per cent. for sixty days. Commercial paper was still quoted 7@8½ per cent. for prime double names."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 1

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....48 | 11 A. M.....57 | 2 P. M.....62

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Centipede, Willetts, from Amesbury, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.

Steamer Salvor, Herring, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamtug America, Chambers, 12 hours fm Delaware Breakwater. Captain Chambers reports bark Pawnee, from Dublin, and an unknown English brig both off Bombay Hook.

Brig Torrent, Tibbets, 9 days from Gardiner via Portland, with ice to Johnson & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Thomas E. French, Doughty, from Newbern, N. C., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Schr George and Emily, Harris, from Portland, with mdse.

Schr Maggie Cummings, Smith, fm Provincetown.

Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, from Dighton.

Schr Fanny Allen, Allen, do.

Schr E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, from Providence.

Schr Elizabeth Magee, Smith, from Boston.

Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, do.

Schr James Alderdice, Willetts, do.

Schr E. G. Edwards, Lee, do.

Schr Joseph P. Comegys, Dyer, do.

Schr N. W. Magee, Ritchum, do.

Schr J. P. Austin, Davis, from Wareham.

Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, from Norwich.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Nov. 1.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Grapeshot and C. H. Zeigler, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

Hattie and Alice and Daniel Herr, with lumber to Malone & Sons.

John and Harry, with lumber to R. Woolverton.

Jennie Lucas, with lumber to McIlvain & Sons.

MEMORANDA.

Steamers Mississippi, Henry, from New Orleans; and General Barnes, Mallory, and Minnetonka, Palmer, from Savannah, at New York yesterday.

Steamers City of Brussels and Italy, from New York for Liverpool, were spoken 30th ult., 80 miles east of Nantucket.

Steamer City of Limerick, Phillips, from New York, at Liverpool 26th inst.

Steamer Norman, Nickerson, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamer Manhattan, for New York, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Steamer

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

THE McGARRAHAN CLAIM.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The withdrawal of General Jacob D. Cox from the Department of the Interior at Washington has been alleged to be owing to a disagreement between him and President Grant on the subject of what is called the McGarrahan claim. The nature of that claim, its history, and the present condition of the controversy about it, have accordingly come to be matters of unusual public interest.

The land involved is the Panoche Grande ranch, a tract of four Spanish leagues in area, situated in Monterey and Fresno counties, California, about one hundred and twenty-five miles southeast of San Francisco, and now occupied by the New Idria Mining Company. All that gives value to it is its quicksilver mines, it being almost useless for agricultural purposes. With its improvements it is worth perhaps $1,000,000.

The two parties contending for the ownership of the land are William McGarrahan, of California, and the New Idria Mining Company, of the same State. This company is mainly composed of Barron & Co., the great quicksilver merchants, who, with some other foreigners, own one-half the stock; W. C. Ralston, cashier of the Bank of California, who owns one-eighth; and D.O. Mills, President of the same bank, who also owns one-eighth. Mr. McGarrahan's claim is based upon an alleged grant made to one Vicente Gomez by the Mexican Government in 1844, which has been purchased by him. The New Idria Company claim by virtue of actual possession since 1852 by settlers to whose rights they have succeeded, and under a law of the United States authorizing miners or mining companies to pre-empt lands which they have occupied and improved. Neither party has received any patent for the land from the United States as yet. Mr. McGarrahan is endeavoring to get such a patent, and the New Idria Company is resisting his efforts and trying to get a patent for itself.

By the treaty between Mexico and the United States made at Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 26, 1848, it was agreed that existing rights to land and other property should be respected, provided they should be duly established before commissioners to be appointed to examine them and determine their validity. Under this treaty Gomez in 1853 put in his claim for the Panoche Grande ranch, with his proofs. Not being able to show actual occupation of the tract, the commissioners in 1855 rejected the claim. On appeal to the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, the decision of the commissioners was in 1858 reversed, and the claim confirmed. A further appeal was then taken by the United States District Attorney to the Supreme Court of the United States, which appeal was, in May, 1859, by consent of Attorney-General Black, dismissed, and a mandate issued to the lower court directing it to confirm the title of Gomez. The following year, however, Attorney-General Black, on grounds now alleged to be untrue, procured a reversal of the order dismissing the appeal and the recall of the mandate. This gave the United States the right to prosecute a second appeal within five years from the rendition of the original judgment. After the expiration of the five years, the District Attorney of California obtained an appeal order, which the judge granting it afterwards annulled and refused to allow the appeal. Nevertheless, the Supreme Court took up this second appeal, and in 1866, after various motions, the decree of the California District Court was reversed, and a judgment rendered adverse to Gomez.

Pending these legal proceedings, Mr. McGarrahan had purchased the claim of Gomez, and when the decision of the Supreme Court prevented him from obtaining a patent for the land, he presented a petition to Congress asking for the passage of a special act confirming Gomez's title. In 1868 the Committee of the House of Representatives reported in his favor, but the next year the Senate committee were equally divided. In April last he had another hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives; but as yet Congress has taken no action in the matter. He asserts that a stipulation was entered into between his counsel and the counsel on the other side, that, until such action was had, neither party should make any demand upon the Executive Department of the Government for a patent nor receive one, and that in violation of this stipulation the New Idria Company endeavored to persuade and did persuade Secretary Cox to issue a patent to them. President Grant, however, issued an order suspending all action in the case until Congress should have disposed of it, and there the matter now rests.

In opposition to the claim of McGarrahan, the New Idria Company allege various frauds on his part and that of Gomez. They charge Gomez with having forged evidence, with having procured the first decision of the District Court in his favor by collusion, and with tampering with records and officials. On the other hand, McGarrahan says that the New Idria people have bought up United States attorneys and counsel, forged some papers and destroyed others, and resorted to bribery and cheating in every possible form. Those curious in such matters can find a detailed statement of these charges and counter charges set forth in the dozen or more pamphlets which have been issued by one or the other of the two parties.

THE DIAMOND FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA—ANOTHER GREAT IMPULSE TO CIVILIZATION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

From the horrors of the war in France, from the crisis to the beleaguered city of Paris and the French republic, from the European perplexities of the peace question, and from the senseless clamors of New York politics, we invite the attention of our readers in this article to the more pleasing subject of the new discovery of the diamond fields of South Africa. In the voluminous and interesting budget of miscellaneous matter in the *Herald* we gave yesterday letters and newspaper extracts relating to those diamond fields, from which we are satisfied that they are a great reality, and that, under the encouraging conditions of a wholesome climate and the liberal colonial system of England, they are destined in a wonderful degree to build up in South Africa civilized communities and cities over an area of five hundred thousand square miles. At this time the organized white settlements in that quarter—Dutch and English of the British colonies, the Dutch republic and other free States—cover an area of three or four hundred miles in length, from the Cape of Good Hope northeastwardly to the north end of the Trans-Vaal republic; and the attractions of these diamond mines will soon develop and enlarge these settlements into a prosperous union, "with all the modern improvements."

These diamond fields are on the Vaal river, the head stream of the great Orange river, which forms the chain of dividing mountains flanking the Indian Ocean, flows eastwardly for more than a thousand miles into the Atlantic, in south latitude twenty-nine. The products of this vast region between the Orange region and the southern sea coast include cotton, sugar, coffee, indigo, wheat, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, grapes, oranges and pineapples. But cattle and sheep furnish the chief articles of export. The Cape colony alone has produced in a single year eight million pounds of wool. The Vaal is a beautiful river among the hills, the water clear and delicious, the climate healthy as California, the country charming in its natural attractions, and living cheap, from the astonishing abundance of cattle and of wild game of all kinds. Gordon Cumming has pronounced South Africa the hunter's paradise. His catalogue of wild animals slain in that quarter, from the lion, the elephant and rhinoceros, to the buffaloes, zebras, giraffes, wild boars and gazelles of many varieties, is enough to excite the envy of every young Nimrod in the world who has not shared in his good fortunes.

What, then, to the adventurous spirits of the Anglo-Saxon race will be the limit to the rush to South Africa, when, in addition to all the other attractions indicated, we have this irresistible magnet of the Vaal diamond fields, where the precious stones, along the river hills and water courses for five hundred miles, are picked up, varying from five hundred to five hundred thousand dollars in value—where thousands of diamond hunters are moving about like ants over an ant hill, and where, from the lucky findings, the host of fortune seekers increases every day? Our reports from that now famous region recall to us the stories of the first rush of "the diggers" to the California gold placers in 1849. Nay, the mind is carried back to the vast migrations of bold adventurers from Spain which followed her first explorers in search of the ingots of gold and silver with which the new continent then abounded from Mexico to Peru, and to the whole chain of Spanish American States thus founded, and to the decline of Spain in her resulting exhaustion and demoralization from her proud place as the dominant kingdom of Europe to the weakness of a third-rate power. We are carried back to Sir Walter Raleigh, and to the dreams of gold placers which contributed to the colonization of North Carolina and Virginia, and to the discovery by De Soto of the Mississippi river, and which even affected, to some extent, the Pilgrim Puritans of Massachusetts and the French pioneers into Canada, Acadia, and Louisiana.

From these hopes and dreams of speedy wealth in discoveries of treasures of gold and silver, which contributed so much to the early settlements of America, North and South, by Europeans, we are brought down in this channel of history to California and Australia, and thence to the later discoveries of gold and silver in our new Western States and Territories of Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming, and Montana, and to the amazing results of the development of their mines in the expansion of the conquests of modern civilization. Thus the overland railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or rather from St. Louis to San Francisco, which was in 1850 considered utterly impracticable, is in 1870 in successful operation; and thus we find regions, pronounced not long ago as worthless as the Desert of Zahara, now sprinkled with prosperous towns and rising cities boasting their daily newspapers.

We have seen, too, that with the exception of the gold washings of California her people are developing enduring sources of wealth in her wheat fields and vineyards, and that as the gold placers of Australia are exhausted new sources of prosperity are opened in her boundless sheep and cattle ranges. So will it be with the diamond fields of South Africa. The diamond districts of Brazil have failed to attract any effective emigration because of the drawbacks of the climate and the obstructions of the Government. In South Africa, on the other hand, where the freedom and health of California prevail and the abundant blessings of the hunter's paradise, we expect some wonderful results in the expansion of civilization and commerce from the attractions of those diamond mines. It is the realization of that diamond story of the Arabian Nights; and why may not the adventurer to the Vaal diamond fields dream of coming away with a single pebble in his waistcoat pocket that makes him a millionaire?

The great continent of Africa, which boasts the oldest and grandest monuments of ancient civilization, has been through all time and remains to this day, excepting a small section here and there, in a state of barbarism. Its capabilities, however, for human subsistence and luxuries are illimitable. On her northern coast, embracing Algeria and all those States, Africa has still the resources for the creation of a greater commercial empire than was Carthage; her western equatorial coast regions of boundless fertility need only the stimulus and discipline of civilization to her native blacks to develop in time a trade greater than that of India; her great equatorial basin and upper valley of the Nile may be made to yield hundreds of thousands of cattle and millions of bales of cotton, and the broad, fertile basin of the Zambezi, on the Indian Ocean side, may be made to rival in its tropical products the valley of the Amazon. South Africa, however, from its inviting climate and its great variety of products, is surely destined at no distant day to bring into the front rank of civilized States a prosperous, independent confederation.

England, as a naval outpost and commercial depot, may still hold fast the Cape of Good Hope; but as she has gained the amplest profits in trade from the United States as an independent nation, so she will in good time find it her true policy rather to encourage than resist the will of the people in the New Dominion, in Australia, and in South Africa. Indeed, the basis of a republican confederation already exists in those free South African States. England, meantime, can do nothing better than to encourage in every way the settlement of the New Dominion and of South Africa from her redundant population at home. But, whatever she may do or may fail to do, we expect these diamond fields of South Africa to play the same *role* in the enlargement of civilization as that of the gold fields of California and Australia and the silver mountains of Nevada.

AMERICAN SOCIOLOGY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Social Science Association has lately closed its ninth general meeting in Philadelphia. The very existence of such an Association is a healthful symptom of progress. Judge Strong, in his admirable opening address, said with truth:—

"The intelligent mind of the country has hardly awakened yet to a full apprehension of what is meant by social science. Scholars understand when we speak of the science of mathematics, of astronomy, or physics generally, or when we speak of the science of law, or theology, or medicine; but when we talk of a science that selects human society as its subject, and includes in its departments all that affects society for good or ill, we seem to many like those in a dream. It is remarkable that in the classification which the celebrated French philosopher, Auguste Comte, made, only a few years since, of what, in his opinion, are all possible departments of human knowledge, he included what he denominated 'sociology,' not as an existing science, but as something that might, in a distant hereafter, be developed into a department of knowledge."

Society the Judge described aptly as an organism "which might be said to have life. Now, it is with this living organism, with these habits, diseases, opinions, capabilities, and everything that acts upon social happiness and development; with all that has been discovered, or that yet may be known, which tends to elevate and advance human society, that social science has to do."

The field, as will be seen, is wide enough even in European countries, where the social structures contain few component parts, and during centuries have hardened into definite shapes, of which the defects have grown patent and obtrusive with time. The science is more difficult than any other because of its vagueness, and more thickly beset with problems. What must it be in this country, then, which is, after all, a seething caldron, into which have been thrown every race, political creed, religion, and theory under heaven, to war or fuse together as they may chance, under a system of government alien to the majority of them? How to bring fusion instead of war; how to detect and cure their diseases; how to rightly estimate and place the relation of each to each, are but parts of the work that offers itself to our social science philosopher. Where such breadth of standing ground is permitted, it would be impossible for a body of learned and practical men, such as assembled last week in Philadelphia, to attempt to exchange opinions without offering many ideas both rational and valuable. They should have remembered, however, that the danger lay in the wide limits of the subject, which would be likely to cause any search after truth to degenerate into vague, indefinite discussion. Of all sciences, sociology should have its principles most firmly based on immutable truth, and should be most precise and accurate in their application. An error in mathematics or physics will perforce right itself; but social science deals with human action, thrusts its hold into vital spiritual principles, as the physician deals with the life of the body. A mistake in one case is as fatal and irremediable as the other, and so much the graver as it affects the existence of masses of men instead of individuals. The first effort of these gentlemen who are endeavoring, from the purest motives, we doubt not, to give the science form and place among us, should have been to ground it thoroughly on fixed axioms, to narrow its bounds as much as possible, and then concentrate their efforts on certain given points. This was not the case in the meeting just closed. While there was an undoubted display of ability, research, and force, there was an utter want of any concentration of purpose. It is true that the leading minds of the association endeavored to direct its influence and weight to the civil service reform. But civil service reform is a surface matter, after all. The other members, as might be expected when the gates of entry were thrown so wide to every subject, each pressed in, riding his favorite hobby. One was impressed with the idea that the most fatal disease which threatened the body politic was the incomplete mode of taking the census; another old gentleman had some favorite ideas about the testimony of experts; a third pressed a new map of the United States on the country as all that was needed to urge humanity on its progress. There was, too, a sufficient vague building up of imaginary Utopias to draw upon them the ridicule they seemed to fear. England was civilly invited to admit our manufactures at the same duty as her own iron and Indian tissues, and to abrogate entails and primogeniture, and promised in return the abolishment of Fenianism and instant admission to a millennial state of freedom, knowledge, and meat twice a day.

In spite of these errors, however, the Association is accomplishing a good work, if only in drawing the attention of thinking people to the subjects which it attempts to grasp.

PRIVATE MASKED BATTERIES.

From the N. Y. Times.

The curious homicide in Twenty-third street, a few nights ago, whereby a supposed burglar was killed in attempting to break into the shop of a gunsmith, opens up an interesting question of legal and moral right. The circumstances of the case are still fresh in the minds of our readers. The worthy gunsmith had been put to much pecuniary loss and vexation of spirit by repeated nocturnal visits to his shop, and finding what we facetiously call the "law" powerless to protect him, determined to protect himself. Being an Italian, his hot Southern blood, perhaps, needed little prompting to take vigorous and effective measures against these destroyers of his peace and purloiners of his property. He forthwith arranged to insure for his next trespasser a brief but vivid renewal of the Sicilian Vespers. A masked battery, consisting of a Springfield musket, loaded to the muzzle with slugs, was so planted as to command the approaches to the gunsmith's citadel, and, by an ingenious contrivance, fixed to be discharged on any attempt to open his shutters from outside. The other morning the triumph of these warlike combinations was found in the person of a young man, with but half a head, lying beneath the gunsmith's window. Near by the body were certain implements apparently pertaining to the housebreaker's craft. There was, therefore, little if any doubt of his purpose.

Now at first blush this will appear to most people a case of entirely justifiable homicide. Every man has a right to protect his person and property against the thief who comes in the night, even to the taking of life. But there is a difference between killing an actual burglar, met and confronted in the perpetration of his felony, and setting a trap to kill a possible burglar, with a rather startling range of other possible and utterly uncontrollable consequences. If any contingency had arisen, such as fire, which made it lawfully necessary to effect an entrance into our gunsmith's shop through his window, the results would have been appalling, and would in that case have borne an ugly resemblance, if not to murder, at least to an aggravated degree of manslaughter. And because the event appears to justify the act in this case, it is none the less homicidal. Only through lack of the necessary indication of depravity does it miss becoming obnoxious to that provision of the revised statutes which declares killing to be murder, when perpetrated by any act imminently dangerous to others, though without premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual.

In a community so overridden by crime, so insulted by a mockery of legal protection and of justice as ours, it may seem harsh to blame a man for taking effectual means to give himself that security which corrupt and imbecile authority denies. But two wrongs do not make a right, and it is, in the long run, better for the interests of public safety and public morality that our shops should be robbed with impunity than that our lives should be endangered by a general establishment of private automatic masked batteries, which are not likely to discriminate between the innocent and the guilty. The end in this case plainly does not justify the means. And if our people wish to secure their lives and property against the audacious villainy of the men who virtually rule and ruin our city, they will do more to achieve that end by voting against the ring than by fencing their houses with mitrailleuses.

THE REPUBLIC AND BAZAINE.

From the N. Y. World.

Whatever may be thought by the rest of the world of the surrender of Marshal Bazaine at Metz, the French Government at Tours at least have made up their minds on the subject. In a stirring proclamation to the French people they denounce the act as an act of treason to the State, and Marshal Bazaine himself as an accomplice of the "Man of Sedan."

It is impossible to deny that there are many things in the accounts which have already reached us of this amazing incident of the war to warrant the belief that these terrible charges may be only too well founded in truth. There is nothing, unfortunately, in the past career of Marshal Bazaine, and especially in his Mexican experience (to which the Government at Tours bitterly allude), to render even such accusations as M. Gambetta and his colleagues level at him antecedently improbable. All the best correspondents from the scene agree in the statement that the Germans were "amazed" at the actual capitulation. The fearful story which came to us with a strong *caveat* recently from our correspondent at Ostend, of a massacre of unarmed people at the gates of Metz, seems to have been, as our correspondent led us to hope it might prove to be, part of what looks now like a systematic attempt of the imperialists in Belgium and England to represent the position of the army at Metz as more hopeless than it really was.

But without entering fully to-day into the question of Marshal Bazaine's guilt or innocence, we may unreservedly commend to the admiration of our readers the fearless, resolute, and masculine tone of the proclamation in which the Government at Tours announce this great catastrophe to the people of the republic. It extenuates nothing of the extent of the disaster, and concedes nothing. How far the high and unconquered tone of the Government is justified by the state of the military organization with which republican France is preparing to meet her victorious foes, we shall know in a few weeks at farthest. Meanwhile no freeman in any country can refuse his most cordial sympathies to the spirit with which these leaders of a people striving to be free, and to establish freedom, rise to the shock of calamities really almost unparalleled in the history of mankind. The *Tribune*, which is nothing if not a worshipper of success, does the *World* the honor to say that we ought to publish this journal at Tours. We do not decline the compliment. The city of Tours to-day contains the only republican government in Europe, out of Switzerland—a government struggling against overwhelming military force to maintain these principles of republican autonomy which are the only assurance of American power and progress, and, as we believe, the only hope of European emancipation and peace.

If the *World* but maintain these principles as resolutely in the fair weather of America as the Government of Tours pro claims them in the storm sweeping now over France, it will probably fare but ill with the *Tribune* and its party, but it will assuredly fare well with the Democracy and with the Union.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

From the N. Y. World.

Without wishing to appear as partisans in an ecclesiastical dispute—which is of the nature of a domestic dispute in this, that secular journals have nothing to do with it until it comes before a public tribunal—we are quite sure that we express the general feeling in owning surprise at the disposition which has been made of the case of Dr. Lanahan. The only offence of that gentleman seems, to secular apprehension, to have been his honesty and his courage in exposing what he believed to be serious and systematic injuries done to the Methodist Church by its agents in the Methodist Book Concern. Whether his belief was well or ill founded does not at all affect the merits of the case. A very considerable portion of the Methodist Church, and nearly the whole newspaper reading community outside the limits of that Church, believe upon the evidence adduced to justify it that it was.

The official committee of the Church hold, upon what evidence does not appear, that it was not. But so long as it is not charged (and we are not aware that it has been charged) that the motive of Dr. Lanahan in expressing it was malicious, he is certainly entitled to praise and protection rather than retirement and disgrace from the Church whose interests he tried to subserve. It was his clear duty to disclose what he knew of unwise or criminal mismanagement. But for such a disclosure he has been arraigned for trial before the same body which appears as his prosecutors. Obviously such a body, however well intentioned, will be apt to make good its own charges upon much slighter evidence than would satisfy an impartial tribunal. That the complainant should also be the judge is such an infraction of justice as no civil court will admit, although we find it admitted in ecclesiastical courts.

The judgment, or rather the prejudgment, of such a body will not convince disinterested observers of the validity of its grounds. It is a pity that the slander suit now or lately pending against Dr. Lanahan should not be brought to trial. In that case the Methodist Church and the public would be satisfied both of the impartiality and the competency of the Court appointed to try it, and of the fairness of the law of evidence which guided it. Courts martial and courts ecclesiastical commonly execute their sentences, it is true. But neither commonly does anything towards convincing people that its sentence is a just one. And such a moral conviction is what is needed for the vindication of the Methodist Book Concern against the charges of Dr. Lanahan. It would certainly obtain it if Dr. Lanahan were beaten in a trial before a civil court of justice. It is very doubtful if it will obtain it, whether he is beaten or not, in a trial before a court composed of his accusers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
ASSETS.....$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization.....$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869.....$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869.....114,496 74
$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869.....$1,035,386 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'24

CAPITAL.....$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS.2,609,888 24
INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908 42.
Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. E. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,

Joseph E. Schell.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL PROTECTION
Life Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA

Offers life policies, PERFECTLY SECURED, at less than ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES. It is the only Life Insurance Company in the United States doing business on the "Mutual Classification" plan, and its rates are so low that all classes may enjoy its benefits.
THE FULL AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS GUARANTEED.
We confidently invite the attention of the public to the claims of this Company, assured that its plan, combining, as it does, ECONOMY with the HIGHEST DEGREE OF SECURITY, will commend it to general favor.
Circulars, containing full explanations of our system, rates, etc. etc., can be had from any of our agents, or at the

OFFICE,
No. 247 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
JAMES H. BILLINGTON, President.
J. E. HACKENBERG, Secretary.
Good men wanted as Agents 10 13 thstu1m

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000 00
CASH Assets, October, 1870.....581,139 12

DIRECTORS.

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Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
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John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly,
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
and only first-class work turned out.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

BUZBY & HUNTERSON,
MORNING GLORY
Stove, Heater and Range Warehouses
Nos. 309 and 311 N. SECOND St.,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Special attention to Heater and Range Work.
Repairing promptly attended to. 10 8 1m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—U. S. NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 425 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, October 26, 1870.
Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies, Bureau of Construction," etc., will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, Nov. 5, for furnishing the United States Navy Department with the following article, to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection by the Inspecting Officer in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where it must be delivered, when required, free of expense to the Government, for which security must be given:—
One Fan Blower, equal to "Alden's patent," with Shaft, Countershaft, Pullies, etc., in running order complete, and to be run one week on trial before acceptance.
For further particulars and time of delivery apply to the NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR, Navy Yard.
Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at this office. A. W. RUSSELL,
10 26 Paymaster U. S. Navy.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 25, 1870.
Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this Office up to 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 28th day of November, 1870, for the erection of a building of wood (officers' quarters) at Fort McHenry, Md., according to plans and specifications which can be seen at this Office, Depot Quartermaster's Office, Washington, D. C., and office of Captain C. A. Alligood, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Baltimore, Md.
The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not considered to the interest of the public service.
The envelope to be endorsed "Proposal for Building at Fort McHenry, Md.," and addressed to the undersigned. HENRY C. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
Chf. Qr. Mr. 3d Qr. Mrs. District,
10 28 6t Dept. of the East.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES
IN BOND AND TAX PAID.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 15 6t DIXON'S No. 31 S. EIGHTH Street.

ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER.

The Beauties of Florida—The Advantages of its Climate for Invalids—The St. John's River.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PALATKA, East Florida, Oct. 27, 1870.—There are few places more truly beautiful than the country which lies along the banks of the St. John's river. From the mouth of the river, and particularly from Jacksonville, a distance of seventy-five miles from here, its stream continually expands and narrows, seldom, however, being less than two miles wide, ever revealing new beauties along its shores, of the stately pine, the oak with its curtains of grey moss, orange trees whose fruit is beginning to ripen, the banana, the palmetto, with here and there the peculiar and thoroughly tropical "Spanish bayonet." Nowhere on this continent is there the same air as here: bracing yet warm, where the mercury seldom falls below 35 degrees, yet even at 80 degrees the atmosphere being not oppressive. The average temperature for the winter months is 60 degrees.

Already strangers and health-seekers have begun to come this way, showing wisdom in leaving our cities, more attractive, certainly, as far as comforts are concerned, before the chill November winds begin to blow. But in exchange for home and friends there is some gain beyond the hoped-for improvement in health, for the natural beauties will repay a winter's study. The lover of nature will find his time fully employed: the beautiful plumage of many of the forest birds; the mellow notes of the mocking-birds; the exquisite fragrance of the yellow jasmine, which will soon bloom, and of the oleander, which here grows into a beautiful shade tree; and later the breath of the orange-blossoms, with which the air is laden; beetles of rare colors, and other insects too numerous to mention, are sufficient to claim the attention of the invalid too delicate for a prolonged ramble. For those better able to endure fatigue, there is the river for boating, excellent fishing, and the exciting hunt for alligators, which abound in quantities, and game in the woods sufficient for the trouble of bringing gun and powder.

All along the river are very good hotels and boarding houses; but for persons desiring to make a winter's stay on the St. John's Palatka offers many inducements. Its daily mails, a line of steamers from Charleston, another from Savannah, besides four river boats, make it easy of access to strangers. The town itself possesses some pretty houses, several stores, physicians, churches, and many pretty drives and walks. There are two very good hotels here; the St. John's, kept by P. & H. Peterman, is very nicely arranged and well kept, having a billiard-saloon and reading-room attached for the benefit of guests. The proprietors are unwearying in their attention to their boarders. The Putnam is being entirely renovated and newly furnished, and will be opened about the first of November under the management of Mr. McGinley, former proprietor of the Screven House in Savannah, and also interested in the Miles House and Charleston hotels. Both of these houses have had numerous applications already from Northerners, proving that the warm air of our own country is beginning to be appreciated by both invalid and pleasure-seeker.

To the fruit-grower as well the valley of the St. John's is destined to become the resort. All along the river oranges can be grown with little or no trouble, as well as the banana, the tree of which being very hardy is seldom cut off by frost. On certain portions of the river the sugar-cane thrives splendidly, and is said to be a sure crop. Sweet potatoes thrive here as nowhere else; also the ground-nut. This land is well adapted for grape culture and raising melons. So it is not a necessity that visitors to Florida should spend an idle winter; each one can have something to their taste to occupy their attention.

By spending all their time when the weather is favorable out of doors, and having some light occupation for their minds—a requisite feature in leaving home—we can guarantee that a winter's sojourn on the St. John's would be, as far as human judgment can decide, of permanent benefit to the invalid and consumptive. M.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Last evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in the fourth story of the building No. 10 North Fifth street, which is occupied by Messrs. Hessenbruch & Co., importers of German hardware, and by Messrs. Morrow & Pendleton, manufacturers of boots and shoes. The store was closed when the smoke was observed issuing from the windows in the fourth story, and the doors had to be broken open before the flames could be reached. Messrs. Morrow & Pendleton occupy the third, fourth, and fifth stories, and Messrs. Hessenbruch & Co., the basement, first and second stories. The fire was confined to the room in which it originated, and did very little damage, but the water, which was poured into the building in large quantities, is supposed to have damaged the stock of both firms to a large extent. In shoes and material, the stock of Morrow & Pendleton was estimated to be worth $25,000, on which there are insurances amounting to from $12,000 to $15,000; considerably more than the damage is supposed to be. The stock of the other firm is worth about $50,000, upon which there are insurances aggregating the sum of $40,000. What the loss is cannot be ascertained until the stock is carefully examined. It will doubtless be heavy, as much of it, consisting of fine cutlery, was reached by the water. How the fire originated is not known. The building belongs to Hessenbruch & Co., and is insured in the Hand-in-Hand for $5000.

—The Supreme Court has appointed as Guardian of the Poor Dr. Isaac Ray, and Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, Richard Vaux, Alexander Henry, Thomas H. Powers, Furman Sheppard, John M. Maris.

—The Philadelphia Ministerial Association of the Presbyterian Church, which, since the union of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church, has held its weekly meeting in Chesnut street, above Eighth, has removed to the Presbyterian House, No. 1334 Chesnut street, where the first meeting was held yesterday morning. The subject under consideration was public prayer, and the debate was participated in by Rev. Drs. Brainard, Johnson, Malin, Rev. Albert Barnes, Rev. B. L. Agnew, Rev. J. Y. Mitchell and others. The subject was continued until next Monday, and Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., appointed to open the debate.

—Late yesterday afternoon the banks of a new culvert, at Forty-third and Spruce streets, West Philadelphia, caved in, burying three men and three horses. By great effort two of the men and horses were got out very little injured. Before the other man could be removed he had suffocated. He was named James Blee, and was a laborer residing at 2409 Pine street. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

—The Republican members of Select Council met yesterday, and nominated Messrs. Henry Bumm and James McManus for Trustees of the City Gas Works.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 111¼.

—The President gave a state dinner last evening.

—Jefferson Davis was in Richmond, Va., yesterday.

—Ex-Secretary Cox left Washington yesterday for the West.

—The sugar-cane of the Cuban plantations has been greatly injured by the recent hurricanes.

—During the Sunday night's gale much damage was done at various points to coastwise vessels.

—Both the Republicans and Democrats made great demonstrations in Baltimore last evening.

—A snow storm commenced at Lewistown, Me., on Sunday night, and the fall continued during yesterday.

—The Southern Transcontinental Railway Company was organized in New York yesterday afternoon, and Marshall O. Roberts was elected president.

—Washington College, over which General Lee presided, has had its title changed to Washington-Lee University, and the second son of the deceased has been appointed his successor.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS—A STUBBORN DEFENCE ANTICIPATED—GENERAL BOURBAKI ON NATIONAL DEFENCE—GARIBALDI'S MISTAKE IN COMING TO FRANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

At a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to-day, the chairman deplored a continuance of the war, which he hoped would now be brought to an end by the efforts of Thiers. His mission to Versailles would certainly result in peace. As compensation for the ills suffered in consequence of the war by England, there was an influx of American visitors, who would otherwise have been travelling on the Continent. There had also been a vast increase in business orders, while at the same time cotton was declining. He advocated a petition against entry monopoly.

The Prussians continue the siege of Pfa'sburg languidly, reckoning on the starving out of the garrison, whose supplies are beginning to fail.

Dispatches from the east state that the persecution of Christians has been revived in Damascus, and so great is the irritation of the natives against them that a general massacre is feared.

Late advices from China state that the Christian missionaries whose lives were threatened at Fung Chew have been rescued and brought to a place of safety.

Richard Connelly, second secretary of the British Legation at Pekin, is dead.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—(Special to the New York Tribune.)—The correspondent of the Tribune writes from Tours, the 28th: "I have just returned from Lemans. There are no troops there, but Mobile and National Guards are en route for Renness, Keratry's headquarters. Every town and village on the road is filled with soldiers. Arms seem to be abundant, including chassepots, Remingtons and Snyders. The army of the Loire will pass through Tours. A large infantry force arrived to-day. Troops from Salbris are rapidly joining the 16th corps and advancing toward Vendome. Their object is inexplicable.

A correspondent writes from Berlin the 29th, as follows: An officer on Moltke's staff writes me from Versailles the 22d, and says: "When the Paris affair will be ended no mortal man can tell. My personal calculation is a fortnight or three weeks, but I may mistake; at all events we shall do the business thoroughly, having, to be sure, hunger for our best ally."

The Metz capitulation includes 67 infantry regiments, 13 batallions of foot chasseurs, 18 fort and depot batallions, 36 cavalry regiments, namely: 10 cuirrasiers, 1 guides, 11 dragoons, 2 lancers, 3 hussars, 3 chasseurs, and 3 chasseurs d'Afrique. Also, 6 depot squadrons, 215 field batteries, 17 batteries of mitrailleuses, 69 eagles belonging to the infantry, of which were two formerly taken at Mars-la-Tour, and 36 cavalry eagles, including the garrison. The surrendered army originally comprised 221 battalions of infantry, 162 squadrons of horse. The original numerical strength was 210,000 infantry and 21,450 cavalry, 690 guns, 102 mitrailleuses. Besides three marshals—Bazaine, Canrobert, Lebœuf—and three commanders—Frossard, Sacres and Ladmirault—there are 40 division generals and 100 brigadiers. 90,000 of the sound prisoners have been sent to north Germany, and 50,000 to south Germany. The sick and wounded have been distributed in the same proportion.

The correspondent of the Tribune with Garibaldi writes on the 27th inst., from St. Jean de Sole, as follows: I arrived here last night. I had not seen Garibaldi since the evening of Mentana, when he sent me into Rome to exchange some wounded prisoners. The alteration in him since then is striking. His fingers are bent with rheumatism and his body is thin, but his face is calm and bright as ever.

We had a two hours' talk. His position is peculiar. He arrived at Tours simultaneously with Gambetta. The latter was not over pleased with the ovations to Garibaldi. They had an interview there. Garibaldi wrote to Gambetta, "I see I have made a mistake; I am useless and shall return." But that would not have suited the people, so they gave him command of the department of Puva. He is reported to have 10,000 men, but in reality he has not 5000, and they are Spanish, Italians and French—a mongrel crew. Cambriel, at Besancon, has 35,000 men. Garibaldi has with him his son-in-law, Canzeo, chief of staff. Basso, his secretary, and others are arriving. Most of his best officers are not yet here.

I said "General, if you call they will come." He replied, in the gravest voice, "That is what I cannot do. It would be too heavy a responsibility. Each must come on his own account." Yesterday he had decided to return to Ancango, but during the night there came news that 6000 Prussians were concentrated, so Garibaldi left word that he should stay. He expects every day to be attacked.

Garibaldi's coming was a mistake. The jealousy of the French Generals is such that he can do nothing, but here we are and there is no retreat.

TOURS, Oct. 31.

Bourbaki, in view of the capitulation of Metz, has issued a proclamation to the soldiers at Lille, dated yesterday. He says he has been called upon by the Minister of War to command the army of the north. The task is great, and but for the patriotism and sentiments now animating all, would be above his strength. His purpose was to organize immediately a corps d'armee, well provided with materials of war, to go to the aid of besieged fortresses. He would give his best attention, and his life, if need be, to the work which the government and all citizens must now pursue, namely, the national defence. Concord and confidence must now be had. Soldiers and citizens might count upon his devotion, and he should count upon their patriotism. The endeavors of his life belonged to the common work, to punish the enemy and avenge France.

The journals of this city to-day announce that should the Prussians succeed in cutting the railway communications with the north, French vessels of war will carry the mails between France and England.

The Prefects and military commandants of a great number of departments telegraph to the Ministers here expressing the utmost indignation at the surrender of Metz, and the determination to continue the war to the last extremity. The agitation here is extreme, and the contradictory rumors which have been circulating all day contribute to increase public anxiety. Some assert that peace has been signed without reference to the Tours government; that Bazaine has been acting in accordance with instructions from Napoleon, and that General Changarnier, refusing to surrender, took command of the troops in Metz and will cut his way out.

In nearly all the towns in the south and west the National Guards and citizens have made imposing demonstrations in favor of the Republic.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 30, via TOURS.—Upon the news of the capitulation of Metz a patriotic demonstration was made in the city. All the public places were closed, and reunions held.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 31, via London.—The Germans around Paris are holding solemn religious services to-day. The bombardment of the city commences to-morrow.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 30—(Special to the New York Herald.)—Formal notice of the capitulation of Metz has been sent to Paris under a flag of truce. An immediate bombardment is determined upon. The King announces his consideration for the enormous number of prisoners who must inevitably be subject to privations and sufferings under the best circumstances. Mercy to Paris would be cruelty to those who fought best for France. A large number of reinforcements reached the investing lines to-day.

TOURS, Oct. 31.—(Special to the New York Herald.)—Garibaldi summarily expelled from Dole the Jesuit fathers now in charge of the school of Notre Dame, De Mout and Rolland. The proceeding has excited the utmost indignation. The free companies of Alsace refuse to serve under him, and threaten to shoot him.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·30	MOON SETS	..
SUN SETS	4·57	HIGH WATER	8·50

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WASH. BUTCHER, ISRAEL W. MORRIS, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept.	17
Denmark	Havre	New York	Sept.	27
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Sept.	27
C. of Manch'tr	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	3
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	5
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	7
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	8
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Oct.	12
Dorian	Marseilles	New York	Oct.	14
C. of Merida	Vera Cruz	New York v. H.	Oct.	17
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	17

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Nov. 1
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 1
China	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 2
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Abyssinia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 3
C. of Wash'tn	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
England	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 5
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Nov. 12
Queen	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 12
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 12
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Nov. 15
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 25

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Nov. 5
J.W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Nov. 5
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Nov. 12

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Abbie N. Franklin, Holbrook, New Orleans, Workman & Co.
Bark Egeria, Sterrett, New Orleans, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Bark Mary E. Libby, Libby, Portland, Warren & Gregg.
N. W. bark Coriolan, Bremer, Bremen, Workman & Co.
Brig Sportsman, Morton, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Ramon de Ajuria, McBride, Boston, do.
Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, do. do.
Schr Annie E. Stevens, Willis, do. do.
Schr Searsville, Hammond, do. do.
Schr E. M. Sawyer, Kelly, Salem, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr J. H. Marvel, Quillen, Crisfield, Md., captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Izetta, Smith, from Portland, with molasses to Thomas P. Stotesbury & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr E. M. Sawyer, Kelly, from Providence, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Congress, York, from Portland, with headings to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Ida Lewis, Heustis, 8 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons.
Schr A. J. Russell, Smith, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Chas. Hasiam & Co.
Schr Train Ackworth, Wheatley, 3 days from Wicomico River, with wood to W. T. Conquest.
Schr J. H. Marvel, Quillen, from Norfolk, with railroad ties.
Schr William Townsend, Lolles, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with wood to W. T. Conquest.
Schr Daniel Corbit, Eldridge, 2 days from Egg Harbor, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, from Wareham.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 31. — Four barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 31.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

General Butler, F. E. Greenman, H. Parkinson, J. W. Morris, Burrough, Alexander Toms, and Lewis Cooper, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 1. — The H. C. Leroy, with pig iron, for Baltimore, left this morning.

Zouave, with water pipe, for New York, will leave this afternoon.

15 regular barges, light, left this port this A. M. for Baltimore. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Oct. 31—10 A. M.—A bark and a full-rigged brig went to sea this A. M. The America has gone up.

In the harbor, 25 schooners and a small steamer unknown.

Wind N. W. Thermometer, 63.

4 30 P. M.—Two barks passed out since A. M. report. A steamer was reported passing in at 1 P. M.

Vessels in harbor unchanged.

Wind N. W.; stiff. Thermometer, 60.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Foreign and coastwise arrivals for the month of October, 1870, compared with the same period in 1869:—

	1870. For.	Coast.	Total.	1869. For.	Coast.	Tot.
Ships	2	..	2	2	..	2
Steamships	1	..	1	1	..	1
Barks	18	2	20	17	..	17
Brigs	14	12	26	19	19	38
Schooners	9	1054	1063	8	993	1001
Sloops	..	638	638	..	619	619
Steamers	..	318	318	..	312	312
Barges	..	1398	1398	..	844	844
Boats	..	1560	1560	..	720	790
Total	44	4982	5026	47	3507	3554

MEMORANDA.

Ship Arcturus, Edwards, for Philadelphia immediately, remained at Antwerp 13th inst.

Br. steamer St. Laurent, Lemaire, from New York 21st ult., at Brest yesterday morning.

Br. steamer Alhambra, Mee, from Liverpool 28th Sept., was going up to New Orleans 26th ult.

Steamer Abyssinia, from Liverpool, at New York yesterday.

Steamer Deutschland, from Bremen 16th ult., at New York yesterday.

Steamer Benefactor, Pennington, from Galveston 20th ult. for New York, with cotton, hides, etc., put into Pensacola prior to the 26th, in distress, with loss of rudder, etc. Cargo safe, but she would have to discharge for dockage and repair.

Steamer James S. Green, Vance, for Richmond, sailed from Norfolk 28th inst.

Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 29th ult.

Steamer Roman Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 29th ult.

Brig Minnie Miller, Leland, for Philadelphia, with lumber, cleared at Jacksonville 21st ult.

Brig E. B. Doane, Veazie, hence for Bangor, at Edgartown 26th ult.

Schrs Samuel McMenamy and J. W. Wilson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Schr Almira Wooley, King, hence for Gloucester, at Edgartown 26th ult.

Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, for Philadelphia, s'd from Edgartown 26th ult.

Schr Westmoreland, Rice, hence, at Providence 29th ult.

Schr John Stockham, Price, for Philadelphia, s'd from Salem 28th ult.

Schr Scud, Allen, fm Trenton for Hartford, passed Hell Gate 30th ult.

Schr J. C. Wilson, Somers, for Philadelphia, with 350 tons phosphate rock, cleared at Charleston 28th ultimo.

Schrs E. A. Bartle, Smith, and Walter Palmer, Call, hence, at Norfolk 28th ult.

Schr Ed. Thomas, Seward, for Philadelphia via City Point, sailed from Richmond 26th ult.

Schr J. A. Crawford, Young, hence, at Greenport 23d ult.

Schr E. M. Fox, Case, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at Greenport 23d ult., and sailed again 24th.

Schr Rebecca W. Huddell, Maloy, from Norwich for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 28th ult.

Schr H. B. McCaulay, Hubbard, at Baltimore 29th ult., from Norfolk.

Schr Susan J. Hoyt, Cranmer, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York 30th ult.

Schr May Munroe, Hall, hence, at Portland 28th ultimo.

Schrs E. J. Raynor, Hutchins, from Providence, and Ceres, Falman, from New Haven, both for Philadelphia, at New York 29th ult.

Schrs Mary E. Graham, Fountain, and Florence, Nowell, for Jacksonville, sailed from Savannah 30th ultimo.

Schr Charlotte Fish, Williams, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 28th ult., reports:—On the morning of the 26th, off Tarpaulin Cove, weather thick and blowing heavy, ran into schr Charles E. Gibson, and carried away bowsprit and headgear. Would repair before proceeding.

MISCELLANY.

Passengers per steamer Yazoo, Captain Catharine, cleared yesterday for New Orleans via Havana:—Isaac Haugh; M. Hall; Mrs. W. Keifer; Mrs. E. A. Yorke; Miss Kate McConnell; Mrs. M. Dewees; O. G. Barrett; Allen W. Scott and wife; Thomas Wiltbank; Don Juan Briseno; Mrs. Mennacho, servant, and two children; Joseph Murphy; Mrs. J. Bouffartque; Miss A. Bouffartque; Mrs. L. Jones; and Frank Barst.

The schr Eveline, Captain Mott, which cleared from Philadelphia a few days ago with a cargo of guano, destined for New York, ran on an old sunken wreck off Brigantine Beach, and stove a hole in her bottom. The captain attempted to run her ashore near the Dry Inlet, below Atlantic City, but was unsuccessful, and she sank about 200 yards from shore, with her deck 6 feet under water. Captain Moore arrived at Atlantic City on the 30th ult., and a wrecking schooner was dispatched to the sunken vessel.

There were 14 steamers, 58 ships, 24 barks, 3 brigs, and 4 schrs in the port of New Orleans, 27th ult.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Brenton's Reef Light-vessel will be taken into Newport for repairs. In the meantime her place will be supplied by Relief Light Vessel No. 17, from New London.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, JUNE TERM, 1870. No. 32.
THOMAS M. RICHARDS vs. AUGUSTA ANN RICHARDS.

TO AUGUSTA ANN RICHARDS, RESPONDENT:—Take notice that a rule upon you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed has been granted by the Court, returnable SATURDAY, November 5, 1870.

ISAAC GERUART,
No. 126 South SIXTH Street,
10 24 26no1 3 4t* Solicitor for Libellant.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

MILLINERY, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 7 4

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 26 mwf
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent, payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
O. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Henry Pratt McKean. [5 13fmw

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

Granting Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. Permission to Erect a Wire and Connect their Banking House with the Central Office of the Police and Fire-alarm Telegraph.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That permission be and is hereby granted to Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. to erect a wire and connect their banking house, No. 114 S. Third street, with the Central Office of the Police and Fire-alarm Telegraph, placing a suitable bell apparatus therein, for the purpose of communicating certain signals to that office: Provided, The work be performed under the direction and remain in charge of the Superintendent of the Department of Police and Fire-alarm Telegraph, and that the said Jay Cooke & Co. pay to the City Treasurer the sum of twenty-five dollars for the use of the city, to pay for the publication of this resolution, and that the said Jay Cooke & Co. shall remove the said wire within ten days after notice shall have been given by the Superintendent of the Police and Fire-alarm Telegraph: Provided, That the above shall not be of any expense in any way to the city.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Granting the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company Permission to Place a Telegraph Wire on Certain Telegraph Poles.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That permission be and is hereby granted to the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company to place a telegraph wire on the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph poles on Market street, from Eighteenth street to Twenty-third street. Provided the work be done under the direction of the Superintendent of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, and that the said Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company pay to the City Treasurer the sum of twenty-five dollars for the use of the city, to pay for the publication of this resolution, and that the said Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company shall remove the telegraph wire and fixtures within ten days after notice shall have been given by the Superintendent of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870). DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Authorizing the Mayor to offer a Reward.

Whereas, Fleming M. Ffouts, a citizen of the Tenth ward, while quietly and peaceably returning to his home on Monday evening, October 10th inst., about ten o'clock, was murderously attacked without provocation by some person or persons unknown, and dangerously wounded by a pistol shot:

And whereas, Councils deemed it their duty to use every exertion to detect and arrest the would-be-assassin, and render the streets and highways of our city safe for every citizen, therefore,

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to offer by advertisement a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who shot and wounded Fleming M. Ffouts, at Nineteenth and Race streets, on Monday evening, October 10, 1870.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Approve the Sureties of Richard J. Dobbins, Contractor for the Building of a House of Correction.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That John Kilgore, Joseph W. Forsythe, Murrell Dobbins, and William Zeiss be and they are hereby approved as the sureties of Richard J. Dobbins, contractor, for building a house of correction in the Twenty-third ward: and the City Solicitor is hereby instructed to prepare the proper bonds for said parties to execute and to cause judgments to be entered thereon.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Paying of a Deficiency in Constructing Sewer on Market Street, Between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to George W. Mooney the sum of three hundred and thirty dollars from item 19 of the appropriation to the Department of Highways for eighteen hundred and seventy, for the construction of the sewer on Market street, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,
IRON FOUNDERS,
(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)
Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.
FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.
JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,
President. JAMES HOEY,
6 27 mwf 6m General Manager

SAXON GREEN
NEVER FADES.
8 1 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAME MARIE SEEBACH,
THE GREAT TRAGEDIENNE,
AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The public is respectfully informed that MARIE SEEBACH, the great Tragedienne, will give in Philadelphia a short season of Grand Dramatic Representations, assisted by her new and excellent company of dramatic artistes,
FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
The programme will be changed every night, and selected from the most successful plays of Mme. Seebach's extensive repertoire.
The opening night will be
MONDAY, Nov. 7,
With Schiller's celebrated tragedy,
MARY STUART.
Seebach.....Mary Stuart | Veneta.....Elizabeth
TUESDAY, Nov. 8, Birch Pfeiffer's
JANE EYRE, THE ORPHAN OF LOWOOD.
Seebach.....Jane Eyre | Veneta.....Sarah Reed
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, Scribe's
ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.
Seebach.....Adrienne | Veneta.....The Princess
THURSDAY, Nov. 10, Schiller's
LOVE AND INTRIGUE (Kabale and Liebe).
Seebach.....Louisa | Veneta.....Lady Milford
FRIDAY, Nov. 11, Goethe's sublime creation,
FAUST.
Seebach in her world-renowned role as Marguerite.
SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE.
SCALE OF PRICES.
General admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.
SALE OF SEATS commences TUESDAY, Nov. 1, at the Academy of Music, and at F. A. North & Co.'s

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE FATE OF FRANCE.

THE cup of humiliation and disaster offered to unhappy France seems to be not yet filled. All her losses and sufferings have not forced her authorities to seriously consider the necessity for making peace, while they fail lamentably in their efforts to wage effective war. In view of recent events the question becomes more pertinent than ever whether the Provisional Government possesses the confidence of the country. If it does not, the continued failure of its efforts to hold in check the invaders, or to invigorate the attempts to resist the all-conquering Germans, can be easily explained. The necessity of exacting obedience to the laws which exists in time of peace is fearfully intensified by the onerous demands of war. We can readily imagine what would have been the result of our own conflict if the right of Lincoln's administration to govern the nation had not been generally acknowledged in the North; and if loyal States and cities had felt free to obey or disobey, as they pleased, laws and orders issued at Washington.

France is in a large degree in this chaotic condition to-day. The members of the different parties by which she is divided all feel that no official or proper test of their strength or their respective right to govern has been made, and they know that, although the empire has fallen, a republic has not yet been established. Half a dozen men have assumed supreme power, having no better claim to it than the approval of a Parisian mob, which was made partially good for the time by the inability of rival aspirants to command to openly contest these pretensions; and this Government is, as might justly have been anticipated from the outset, laboring under the great disadvantage of inability to exercise authoritative command over the population and resources of France. Generals are doing pretty much as they please, soldiers fight after their own fashion, and local authorities reserve the right to exercise their private judgment. In such a state of things effective defense against a victorious army of three-quarters of a million, which moves on its deadly errand with the precision of a machine, is a sheer impossibility, and it is a mere question of time when the Prussians will take whatever they may think worth having.

The best remedy for this chaos is the election of members of a Constituent Assembly. It is high time that the voice of the whole French people should be heard, and that they should be permitted to become, as far as possible, the arbiters of their own destiny. If the war is to go on, such a body would infuse into the conflict a degree of vigor which can never be derived from the edicts of unauthorized rulers, while if peace is to be sought, the immediate representatives of the people could best decide what terms are admissible. It is a curious feature of the cable news that, while the Paris Government is said to be opposed to an election, the Prussians insist that if an armistice is granted an election must be held. Can it be that it is the mission of Germany to not only destroy the French empire, but to give the French people lessons in true republicanism?

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THE committee of Councils having the superintendence of the erection of the House of Correction visited the proposed site of this much needed municipal institution yesterday, and selected the spot upon which the buildings are to be erected. As the difference between the competing contractors has now been definitely settled by a legal decision, there ought to be no further delay in putting up the necessary structures for the House of Correction. It is acknowledged on all sides that this institution is an imperative necessity, and after all the discussion that has taken place on the subject it is certainly high time that something definite was done to make it an established fact. The County Prison and the Almshouse are both crowded to overflowing with outcasts of both sexes who do not properly belong there, but who cannot be cared for in a suitable manner until they are lodged in a House of Correction and obliged to do some honest labor for the food they eat and the clothing they wear. Independently of those who are thus directly thrown upon the public, our streets are swarming with paupers, and it is utterly impossible to institute any measures for their benefit or for the protection of the public from them until a House of Correction is built and in operation. It is not creditable to a great and wealthy city like this that such a long delay should have occurred in putting into practical execution the idea of a House of Correction, but now that the first definite steps have been taken, and the project seems to be in a fair way to be carried out in a proper manner, we hope sincerely that the members of Councils, and all others who are in a position to exert a direct influence in the progress of the work, will endeavor to have it pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

REVISION OF THE CIVIL CODE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A COMMISSION has been engaged for several years in this State in the arduous and important task of condensing and revising all the public acts and statutes relating to the civil code of Pennsylvania. It has also exercised the power of stating not merely what the laws are, but what, in their judgment, they should be, and as a final report of the results of these labors is to be made at the next session of the Legislature, the people of the State may soon and suddenly be subjected to a civil code radically different in some important respects from that by which they are now governed. The commission consisted of Hon. David Derrickson, of Meadville, William M. Hall, of Bedford, and Wayne McVeigh, of West Chester, but the last-named gentleman has merely figured as an ornamental member of the commission, and he seems to have drawn a salary by virtue of his relationship to Senator Cameron rather than as a reward for actual service. A committee, composed of three members of the Senate and three members of the lower branch of the Legislature of 1870, was appointed at the last session to examine the labors of the working members of the Code Commission, and to report at the next session, so that the whole subject will soon come up for consideration. As changes have been made in the system of taxation, the forms of legal proceedings, and in the number of judges in some districts, the people are apparently on the point of having a substantially new system of laws imposed upon them. As a large proportion of the men sent to the Legislature are totally incompetent to judge of the merits or demerits of the proposed innovations, and as neither the Code Commissioners nor the legislative committees appointed possess in as complete a degree as is desirable the confidence of the Commonwealth, it is to be hoped that judges and intelligent members of the bar, in various sections of the State, will revise the work of the revisers, and if it is found objectionable or defective make known the results of their investigations. It is highly desirable that the innumerable laws which lumber the statute-books should be condensed and codified, and it may be useful to change them in many respects, yet there is obvious danger in permitting a few appointees to remodel the entire civil code of the Commonwealth, and little dependence can be placed upon either the ability or the disposition of the Legislature to espy errors or to act as careful guardians of the public interest. The most prudent course will probably be to publish the report of the commissioners after it is finished and revised in 1871, and postpone final action until the session of 1872. The people should have ample notice of the character of the proposed changes in the laws, and of the fact that the men they nominate and elect as members of the Legislature are to act on such an important subject.

OUR despatches from Washington state that the President was very much surprised at the publication of the correspondence between himself and ex-Secretary Cox, and that he proposes to give the public a statement of his side of the case that will place his conduct in a more favorable light than it is at present. As the matter now stands the President is certainly not in a very enviable position before the country, and if he really has any good reasons for his recent conduct the sooner he lets the public know what they are the better it will be for his reputation. We very much fear, however, that the President will find it impossible to present such a version of the why and wherefore of Mr. Cox's exit from the Cabinet as will be satisfactory to the right-minded men of the country, and unless he can make a really satisfactory defense the best thing he can do is to say nothing, for a lame defense will only have the effect of intensifying the disgust of those who look upon his acceptance of Mr. Cox's resignation as a shameful surrender to some of the most corrupt influences that disgrace our national politics.

HENRY BUMM, Esq., was yesterday nominated by the Republican caucus of Select Council for a member of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works. As this nomination is equivalent to an election, the citizens of Philadelphia are to be congratulated upon having a gentleman of Mr. Bumm's character and standing upon the Board of Trustees of the Gas Works. Mr. Bumm filled the post of City Treasurer for several terms with eminent ability, and to the satisfaction of all classes of citizens. He is an earnest Republican, and neither upon personal nor political grounds could the caucus have made a better choice.

THE name of Washington College, over which Robert E. Lee formerly presided, has been changed to Washington-Lee University, and G. W. C. Lee, second son of the late President, has been elected as the successor of his father. The trustees of this institution are evidently determined to lavish honors upon the military leader of the Rebellion; and while the addition to the name of the college is perhaps fitting in view of their special purposes, it would be shockingly inappropriate if they were influenced by broad American motives.

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These Coats are a very superior article, and we particularly desire the attention of the public to be called to them.

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READY-MADE
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Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
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Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

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TAILORS,
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A full assortment of the most approved styles for
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A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

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THE AMERICAN
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Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE, and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
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Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.
This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.
It Certainly has no Equal.
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Call and see it operate, and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.
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All descriptions of Silver-Plated Ware constantly on hand, suitable for
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Tea Sets as Low as $20.
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TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf
FURNISHED HOUSE IN SEVENTEENTH Street, near Walnut street, for 1, 2, or 3 years, by S. DAVIS PAGE,
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JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
Have just received a large importation of
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New Currants,
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Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
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Special attention is called to their new
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We aimed at building up a Large Trade. We have succeeded.
OUR FOUNDATIONS WERE:
FAIRNESS,
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Our Present Stock is
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Rich Black Silks, Poplins and Plaids.
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The most costly FURS at the most moderate prices
CHARLES LEWISSON,
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RUSSIAN SABLES,
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And every known FUR in every variety of style, made and finished in the most superior manner.
A NOVELTY!—LE GANT MUFF.
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THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
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Have now open a great variety of New Styles in made-up
LACE GOODS.
French Caps
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
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Handkerchiefs, very cheap.
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Also, a handsome assortment of Children's Clothing now opened at
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.'S,
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N. B.—We are daily receiving new styles of Infants' French Caps and Bonnets. 10 29 3t*

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A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.
Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 1 10

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Fox and Goose" at the Walnut.

Mr. John D. Stockton, the editor of the *Morning Post* of this city, has long enjoyed a high reputation as a dramatic critic, and now he has ventured into the field of play-writing, and has no reason to be discouraged by the result. *Fox and Goose*, a bright and rollicking three-act comedy, was written by Mr. Stockton some years ago, while the author was an editorial writer on the New York *Tribune*. When Mr. John S. Clarke went to Europe he carried a copy of the play with him, and the late William Brough adapted it to the stage. Mr. Clarke made his first appearance in it at the Strand Theatre, London, and so great was the combined success of actor and playwright that *Fox and Goose* held the boards for three or four months without interruption. In May last, Mr. Clarke produced Mr. Stockton's play at Booth's Theatre, New York, where it achieved a success quite equal to that which it attained in London. Last evening, *Fox and Goose* was produced at the Walnut Street Theatre, for the first time in this city, and the large audience was kept by it in a continuous uproar for nearly two hours.

Strictly speaking, *Fox and Goose* belongs to the domain of farce, rather than to that of comedy. It is utterly improbable in plot, and Mr. Clarke's rendition of the leading part is extremely ridiculous. The whole thing is conceived with a view to impossible situations, which give the actor an opportunity for the display of that rare and grotesque humor by which two hemispheres have been convulsed. "Fox Fowler," a brazen-faced adventurer, about to be turned out of his hotel for arrears of board, encounters a silly old fellow by the name of "Sir Gander Gosling," whom he easily dupes by pretending to be an intimate friend of young "Jack Gosling." Then "Sir Gander" is called away, and "Young Gosling" appears, only to be won over by the adventurer, in the belief that the latter is an intimate friend and crony of "Dad." This idea is not by any means a new one, but it is adroitly worked up, and presents to Mr. Clarke an opportunity as "Young Gosling" for fairly reveling in fun. "Young Gosling" is so effectually muddled by the port which he drinks in honor of his friend "Fowl Foxer," that he is put to bed, and the adventurer repairs to the house of "Major Mandrake" in the character of "Young Gosling," to claim the had of "Rose," to whom the genuine "Jack Gosling" is engaged. All except "Rose" and her lover, "Philip Hartley," accept the adventurer as the genuine "Gosling," and as "Rose" has not seen the latter for eight years and is ever so much in love with "Hartley," she also determines to cheat "Young Gosling" out of his identity as the only possible chance of escaping from a distasteful marriage. She accordingly offers privately to pay "Fowler" handsomely for keeping up the imposition, and when the genuine "Jack Gosling" recovers from his drunken stupor, and puts in an appearance at the house of the "Mandrakes," to his intense disgust he is treated on all sides as a swindler and thief, barked at and bitten by huge dogs, impaled on glass bottles, thrust ignominiously from the house, and, when he re-enters by scaling the wall, is shot at with "blunderbi," as he persistently speaks of blunderbusses, and in the end entrapped into a duel with the adventurer, the only alternative that he is given being to deny his own identity and acknowledge himself to be "Fox Fowler," the swindler. "Young Gosling" strives earnestly to avoid a fight; he has a horror of blood, especially of his own blood; but the conspirators are not so scrupulous, and he is brought face to face with his equally reluctant adversary. Rifles are the chosen weapons, and, armed with one of these deadly instruments, "Young Gosling," after resorting to all sorts of devices to delay the encounter, tries a little bluster and struts up and down, demanding the reason of "this intolerable delay." Then he swears that he won't fight with guns which dislocate his shoulder, and demands "cannon—rifled cannon," pop-guns, revolvers, anything which he imagines is not to be had But the revolvers are unfortunately on hand, and he is presented his choice of two weapons. "I'll take 'em both," he roars, and the scene reaches a climax with his inability to prevent the treacherous things from going off. He is convulsed with fright, and so are the bystanders, who are reinforced at this stage by the "Mandrakes" and "Hartley." "Don't you come near me," yells "Jack Gosling," as he throws his arms wildly about, the seventeen barrels meanwhile going off in rapid succession. The conspirators are brought to terms by the pyrotechnic display, and acknowledge "Jack's" identity, and in rushes "Sir Gander" to confirm it. Explanations follow, and the play is terminated by "Young Gosling" refusing stoutly to have anything more to do with the "Rosey-Posey" who has treated him so badly, thus leaving the coast clear for "Philip Hartley," who carries off the prize.

It will be seen from this brief summary of the incidents that the plot is worked up admirably for the benefit of Mr. Clarke's peculiar line of business. But, aside from this, the play is excellently written, the language is choice and elegant, the repartees are sharp and pointed, and at no time during the performance is there a superfluous sentence uttered. In short, *Fox and Goose*, independently of the laughable comicalities of Mr. Clarke, has a decided claim to favorable consideration on its own merits, and Mr. Stockton is to be congratulated on his success.

Mr. Clarke's rendition of the part of "Young Gosling," as we have already intimated, is admirably grotesque. The different situations into which he is thrown demand in turn a touch of "Major Wellington de Boots," "Toodles" and "Bob Acres," and this rich and rare medley of mock-heroism, drunken palaver, and arrant cowardice makes up a character which has withal a flavor of novelty and individuality. The part of "Fox Fowler" was taken by Mr. Walter Joyce, who was in the original cast at the Strand Theatre, London, and performs his task very creditably. The remainder of the cast last evening embraced Mr. W. A. Chapman as "Sir Gander Gosling," Mr W. H. Bailey as "Major Mandrake," Mr. James Taylor as "Philip Hartley," Miss Rose Wood as "Rose Mandrake," Mrs. Charles Walcot as "Blanche," the confidante of "Rose," and Mrs. W. A. Chapman as "Miss Margaret Mandrake," sister of the "Major." These were all acceptable in their acting, and altogether we doubt if *Fox and Goose* has been done better either in London or New York. The piece has an indefinite drawing capacity, and we would not have it withdrawn except to get a sight at "De Boots" and some other parts in which Mr. Clarke has so often made us merry in the past.

Janauschek as "Mary Stuart."

Those of our playgoers who love great dramatic art for its own sake do not need at this late day to be told of the wonderful gifts of Fanny Janauschek. Her first appearances in this city were made at a time when the impressions made by the genius of Ristori were most profound, and it was a sufficient recognition of her merits for the most competent judges to pronounce her fully the equal of the Italian actress in all the higher elements of her art, and her inferior in nothing, except it may be in a certain statuesque grace and refined finish that Ristori alone, of all the living actresses of the day, combined with a power of expressing in a most perfect manner the most profound emotions. The two great artists, it is true, dittered essentially in style, but such a comparison as we have suggested indicates, relatively at least, the position that Janauschek's talents entitled her to take upon the American stage. It is not worth while to discuss the reasons why it is scarcely possible for any German-speaking actress to create the same furore in this country that Ristori did, and if the success of Janauschek was not in all respects proportionate to her merits, the fault was in her language and not in herself. It was a hazardous but a wise determination, therefore, that she made to conquer, if possible, the difficulties of the English language, and to appeal to the American public as an English-speaking actress for that recognition to which she was entitled. This experiment has been tried with more or less success by other dramatic artists, but none have achieved the same mastery over a foreign tongue as Janauschek. It is understood that she has been studying English, with a view of speaking it upon the stage, only about eighteen months, and her success, especially when this fact is taken into consideration, is remarkable. Her English is marked by a decided German accent, or rather burr, that her wonderfully musical voice renders far from unpleasant; but she speaks the language infinitely better than Mr. Fechter, who has been playing English parts upon the London stage for a dozen years. The question of the mastery of language being settled, Janauschek takes her place at once as the greatest English-speaking actress of the day; and if the public who crowd to witness such artists as Forrest, Booth, and Fechter are influenced by any real appreciation of the loftier phases of dramatic art, and not by mere habit, fashion, and caprice, they will not allow her to play to half-filled houses during the rest of her engagement, as she was compelled to do last evening.

Schiller's poetical tragedy of *Mary Stuart*, in which Mad'lle Janauschek sustained the title *role* last evening, is a difficult work to represent upon the stage with satisfaction to a miscellaneous audience, on account of the want of action in it. It is not to be denied that the interminable dialogues, which are the bane of most German tragedies, are tedious, but in spite of this the play is one that is well worth seeing, for the character of the unfortunate Queen of Scots as drawn by Schiller is one that affords a great actress great opportunities. Ristori's personation of "Mary Stuart" was queenly, but it was in a more eminent degree womanly, and she gave an inexpressibly touching picture of the broken-hearted women who in one great moment is aroused to the assertion of her queenly dignity. Janauschek belongs to the grand school, and her "Mary Stuart is nothing if not queenly. Her poses last evening were magnificent, not so much statuesque as picturesque in the highest sense of the term, and in the great scene of the third act, when the rival queens meet in the Park of Fotheringay, and "Mary," stung by the taunts of "Elizabeth," turns upon her with a burst of passion that fairly annihilates her cold-hearted and cruel tormentor. She profoundly moved the coldest and most critical of her auditors. This scene has been finely played many times in this city during the past five years, but we never saw an audience so moved by it as that of last night, and the actress was called before the curtain with an enthusiasm that was unmistakable in its heartiness and sincerity.

Mad'lle Janauschek was very well supported by Miss Fanny Morant, who played the part of "Queen Elizabeth" better than any actress we have seen undertake it of late years, and by Mr. Frederick Robinson, who gave a spirited personation of "Mortimer." The other characters were not represented with any remarkable ability, but the general support was respectable, and the play passed off with as much smoothness as heavy tragedy usually does in the hands of the ordinary run of stock actors.

"The Two Roses" at the Arch.

The comedy of *The Two Roses*, which was produced at the Arch last evening, is evidently the work of an admirer of Mr. T. W. Robertson, and it is marked by many of the merits and most of the faults of that writer. The plot, such as it is, shows us how "Mr. Digby Grant," a broken-down gentleman, suddenly finding himself the possessor of a great fortune, discards the friends of his poverty, and obliges his daughters—the "Two Roses" in question—to break off their engagements with lovers whom their father regards as not possessing sufficient social status for alliances with his family. In the *denouement*, however, it is discovered that one of the lovers in question, a blind organist, is the real owner of the fortune, and the aristocratic father, being again reduced to an impecunious position, can no longer prevent the course of true love from running smooth.

The play in some respects is a very beautiful one, but, like most of Robertson's pieces, it is exceedingly deficient in action and dramatic force, and this deficiency is not compensated for in all respects by a dialogue that is written with unusual care and that is full of really admirable points. *The Two Roses* is not a commonplace piece by any means, but it is not sufficiently elevated above the commonplace to engage very deeply the sympathies of an audience; and if it does not achieve as much success as some plays that do not deserve half as well to succeed, it will be because the author has forgotten that one of the first requisites in dramatic art is action, and that no pretty little cabinet pictures are half so entertaining to the average spectator as those which have in them something to stir the blood and move the feelings.

The Two Roses is placed upon the stage with great care, and it is very well acted. The best "character" in it is that of "Mr. Digby Grant," who is a sort of combination of two of Dickens' personages, "Harold Skimpole," in "Bleak House," and "Mr. Dorrit," in "Little Dorrit." Mr. Barton Hill, who sustains this part, is not a first-rate "character" actor, but he plays the part of "Digby Grant" better than he does most others in the same line that he attempts, and his performance is artistic if not altogether satisfactory. The other parts have not the individuality of "Digby Grant," and consequently do not afford the actors the same opportunities, and it is sufficient to say that most of them are represented as well as could be desired. If *The Two Roses* fails to make a decided hit, it will be the fault of the piece rather than of the performers.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. S. Clarke will personate "Young Gosling" in *Fox and Goose* and "Newman Noggs" in *Nicholas Nickleby* this evening.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *The Two Roses* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT Mad'lle Janauschek will appear this evening as "Mary Stuart."

AT THE AMERICAN a variety entertainment will be given this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a minstrel performance is announced for this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a number of entertaining features will be presented this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the drama of *The Duel in the Snow* and the farce of *Nicely Taken In* will be performed this evening.

ADAM FORREPAUGH'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE will exhibit this afternoon and evening, at Broad and Wallace streets.

MADAME MARIE SEEBACH will commence a brief season of German tragedy at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next, during which she will appear as "Mary Stuart," "Jane Eyre," "Adrienne Lecouvreur," "Louisa Miller," and "Marguerite." The sale of seats commences to-day at the Academy of Music and at F. A. North & Co.'s music store, No. 1026 Chesnut street.

ENGLISH OPERA.—The combined English Opera Troupe, comprising most of the members of the two companies who appeared last season, will commence a brief season of English opera at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, November 14.

CITY ITEMS.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or alvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, i is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natura color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

To MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and gives rest and health to the child and comfort to the mother.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE demand on Saturday for our $15 and other beautiful and cheap suits surpassed anything in the history of our business. From morning until night there was one continual stream of customers making purchases at the Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnu street.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, NO. 923 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

MARRIED.

HANSON—WETTON.—On the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. H. E. Gilroy, Mr. FRANCIS O. HANSON to Miss ELLA E. WETTON, all of West Philadelphia.

STEWART—HUBBART.—October 30, 1870, at the Emory M. E. Parsonage, No. 1823 Callowhill street, by Rev. J. M. Hinson, Mr. JOHN STEWART to Mrs. SARAH HUBBART, all of this city.

DIED.

THORBECKE.—Suddenly, on the 29th instant, EDWARD E. THORBECKE, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, E. N. Scherr, Esq., No. 1350 South Broad street, on Wednesday morning, November 2d, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Woodland.

FENIMORE.—Suddenly, on the 29th ultimo, at Coatesville, Pa., ALICE A., the wife of William H. Fenimore and granddaughter of the late George Turner, Esq., aged 21 years 9 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, Benjamin S. Fenimore, No. 1623 North Seventeenth street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HILE.—Suddenly, on the 30th ultimo, CATHARINA, wife of Jacob Hile, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, N. E. corner of Fourth and Market streets, Camden, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 3d, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Newtown Cemetery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ THE GREAT WHISKY ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS CITY.—H. M. DALY'S great whisky warerooms are located at No. 222 South FRONT Street and No. 139 DOCK Street. The building, which is probably the largest of its kind in the United States, is five stories high, and runs through from Front to Dock street, a distance of at least 215 feet. Whiskies of the rarest and purest brands are stored on every floor of this huge structure, and the seeker after the genuine article can there find Bourbon of old date, wheat ditto, and that champion of all whiskies, the Golden Wedding. It is of some importance to the liquor merchants of this and other cities to know that Mr. Daly's stock embraces the productions of the celebrated distilleries belonging to Thomas Moore & Son, Joseph S. Finch & Co., and Thomas Moore. Their whiskies are always made from the best grains, double copper distilled and put up in seasoned, heavily-charred, iron-bound barrels. As agent, therefore, of these well-known firms, Mr. Daly justly claims that he can supply the trade with the finest whisky in the market, and in the *original packages* as received *direct from the manufacturers*. This he will vouch for, and this is a point which deserves the notice of all purchasers. 9 13tuths26t

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☞ MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—OFFICE OF THE SCHOOLCRAFT IRON COMPANY, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Schoolcraft Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia, to take into consideration the execution of a mortgage upon the property of the company, and the issue of the bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars ($120,000) bearing interest at a rate not exceeding ten per centum per annum, to be secured by said mortgage.

The meeting will also be asked to take into consideration the assignment of the real and personal property of the company in trust for the benefit of its creditors, or such other measures as may be laid before it to provide for the payment of the debts of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS SPARKS, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1870. 10 22 4w

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY (Humorous),
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 2.
Subject—"In Search of the Man of Sin."
This Lecture is a "dig" at corruption in politics, self-conceit, self-righteousness, etc.

MISS ISABELLA GLYN,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 3.
This distinguished English *Tragedienne* and Shakespearian reader will read the Tragedy of Macbeth.

GEORGE WM. CURTIS,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 4.
Subject—"Charles Dickens."
Admission, 50 cts. Reserved seats, 25 cts. extra. Tickets to ANY of the Lectures for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. Doors open at 7½; lecture at 8. 11 1

☞ HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT THIS?—Owing to the high price of meats of all kinds, a company has been organized to manufacture pork out of pig iron. Whatever doubts may arise in regard to the success of this novel enterprise, there can be none concerning the superiority of the Honeybrook Lehigh Coal sold by J. C. HANCOCK, at the northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. This superb vein of anthracite maintains the high reputation it gained when first introduced to our market. It is just the fuel that every housekeeper should use, and when prepared under HANCOCK'S supervision is entirely free from dust or slate. Test it for yourselves. 9 9 3m

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DIVIDENDS, ETC.

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PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. W. RUSHTON, JR.,
11 1 6t Cashier.

☞ MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes. J. WIEGAND, JR.,
11 1 6t Cashier.

☞ CITY NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes. G. ALBERT LEWIS,
11 1 3t Cashier.

☞ GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
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The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. H. C. YOUNG,
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☞ THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.
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NOVEMBER 1, 1870.

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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Porter & Coates we have received the following recent publications of D. Appleton & Co.:—

"The Origin of Civilization and the Primitive Condition of Man," by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M. P., F. R. S., is a sequel to the same author's "Prehistoric Times;" and apart from its scientific value it is an exceedingly interesting record of the manners, customs, habits, and mental and religious condition of the savage tribes. Sir John Lubbock is an investigator of the school of Darwin and Huxley, and although his facts and opinions frequently conflict with the orthodox ideas of the present day, only a very blind and obstinate bigotry will deny their importance or refuse to give them consideration. The work before us treats of a great variety of subjects, but the chapters upon "Marriage and Relationship," "Religion," and "Character and Morals" are those which will command the most attention. These relate many exceedingly curious facts which have an important relation to the moral and physical development of the human race, and whether all readers will agree with the conclusions that the author draws from them, or not, there will be few to decline giving him the credit for an honest endeavor to arrive at the truth.

"Valerie Aylmer," by Christian Reid, as the first effort of a young American novelist is entitled to much praise. Mr. Reid is a Southerner, and his story, the scenes of which are laid principally in Louisiana and Baltimore, has a good deal of meaning over the "lost cause" in it, and a good deal of talk about "free lances, "pretty pages," and other pseudo chivalric nonsense that is characteristic of the section of the country to which Mr. Reid belongs, and which it is to be hoped will be done away with by the new influences that are now remoulding Southern thought and society. All the women of this story are perfectly beautiful, and all the men are Apollos and Adonises, while any such thing as real character is apparently beyond the comprehension of the author. If these were the only distinguishing features of the novel, it would not be worthy of more attention than the thousand and one efforts of third-class fiction writers that are annually issued from the press. Mr. Reid, however, knows how to tell a story; and while his plot is open to the objection of not being as well digested as it might, it is highly dramatic, and some of the more important scenes and incidents show unmistakable power. As the first effort of a young writer, "Valerie Aylmer" is certainly a story of great promise, and Mr. Reid, if he fulfils the reasonable expectations raised by this performance, will easily obtain a high rank among the living American novelists.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. send us the following new publications of Lee & Shepard:

"Why and How," by Russell H. Conwell, is the new work on China and the Chinese of the more important features of which we published an abstract a few weeks ago. Mr. Conwell was for many years a resident of China, and this work shows him to have been an attentive and appreciative student of the manners, customs, and ideas of the people. The work is a lively and entertaining record of incidents of travel and of the innumerable objects of interest that are likely to come under the observation of a wide-awake American in such a country as China, but its chief value is in the view it takes of Chinese emigration, and of the why and wherefore of the great exodus from the Flowery Kingdom that is now giving so much trouble to American politicians. As the Chinese question is now becoming one of the first importance in this country, the work before us is well deserving of the thoughtful attention of those who wish to understand it in all its bearings, and we cordially recommend it as the best exhibit on the subject of Chinese emigration that has yet been put before the public.

"Letters Everywhere" is the title of a series of short stories and rhymes for children which bear the stamp of a French origin, and which are illustrated by a number of very artistic designs by Theophile Schuler. This is one of the prettiest books for children we have seen for a long time, and we predict for it a great popularity with the young people.

"The Social Stage," by George M. Baker, is a series of dramas, comedies, burlesques, and entertainments for parlor theatricals, schools, and public exhibitions. These little dramas are well written, and as they are easy to act, and do not require any great preparation in the way of scenery and dresses, they are well deserving of the attention of stage-struck youths and damsels who are anxious to give their friends a sample of their histrionic abilities.

—"Mrs. Hale's Receipts for the Million," published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, contains 4545 receipts, facts, directions, etc., in the useful, ornamental and domestic arts. Most of these are sensible and useful, but a number are excessively silly, and have all the appearance of having been used simply as padding.

—The American Sunday School Union send us the following religious stories for children which it has just published:—"Afterwards; or, Janet's True Friend;" "Dick and his Donkey; or, How to Pay the Rent;" "Out in the Storm," and "Hungering and Thirsting."

—Part No. 11 of "Lippincott's Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology" has been issued. It brings the work down to the title "Paul Delaroche." The most important biographies in this compilation are very full and satisfactory, and it is undoubtedly the most complete work of the kind ever given to the public.

—The November number of *Old and New* has the following table of contents:—

"Old and New;" "The French Army," Edouard Laboulaye; "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," George B. Woods; "Six Months on Five Cents," Ralph Keeler; "Sylvia's Song," Nora Perry; "Suffrage and Education;" "The Science and Learning of the Vatican," C. P. Winslow; "The Wail in the Foam," Julia Ward Howe; "Pink and White Tyranny," chaps. viii ix, x, Mrs. H. B. Stowe; "Indian Summer;" "What Happened to the Khan and the Poor Man's Son;" "Theology and Faith," Edward A. Horton; "Quack Chemists," F. W. Clark; "Rebecca's Ma," Fred. W. Loring; "Talk about the Tea-Table;" "The Examiner;" "Record of Progress."

—*The Schoolday Visitor* for November has a pleasant variety of stories, sketches, and poetry adapted to the tastes of young readers.

POPULAR FEELING IN FRANCE.—The German war correspondents make frequent references to the intensely hostile feeling of the French population. Herr Wachenhusen, of the Cologne *Gazette*, says:—"That at Nancy the billetting of the soldiers has been suspended, in consequence of murders committed on them in their quarters. There, as in every part of France occupied by the invaders, the hatred of the people is daily increasing, and the foolish hope of driving out the enemy by a national rising is fanned by emissaries of the republic. Six thousand men are said to be already under arms concealed in the woods, and commanded by a General. As yet there have been few outrages of this kind, but a gendarme has been murdered at Nancy, and postillions are fired on. 'If the guerrilla warfare, against which we know how to defend ourselves, really commences, it will flame up in every corner.' In the vicinity of Metz, according to another writer, soldiers have a second time been fired on at Marieulx, and in an adjacent village the road was blocked up with heavy stones. A fine was imposed, which had the next day to be increased fivefold, as the stones were still not removed. A change of the position of the troops before Metz recently gave the people the impression that the Germans were retreating, and that MacMahon was advancing from the Vosges with 200,000 men. Nobody believes in the magnitude of the French defeats, and though those who saw the long trails of prisoners pass by have misgivings, they are not without the hope of a turn of fortune. Metz, it is insisted, can hold out not only months but years, the provisions being on so large a scale and the heroism of the army and townspeople being so great.

"A few days ago a woman offered some brandy for sale, attracting a group of soldiers around her, but it was found to be poisoned, and she was arrested. The writer regards the attitude of the people as a cogent reason against the annexation of Metz and its vicinity. Another correspondent states that at Muhlhausen, where the railway station is occupied by the Germans, they do not enter the town unless armed to the teeth. They have been fired on frequently, but at present only one Uhlan has been killed. The artisans are strongly inclined to Communism, and before the entry of the troops had demolished the Town Hall. The rest of the people, little as they like the Germans, are consequently glad of their presence. An officer writes from Champey:—"We are no longer sure of our lives; an army gendarme has just been shot before our door, and when an officer hurried out to look for the criminal two bullets whistled past his ear. The offenders unfortunately could not be discovered."

THE SURRENDER OF STRASBURG.—The *Staatsanzeiger* publishes the terms of the capitulation of Strasburg, as follows:—

The royal Prussian Lieutenant-General von Werder, commander of the corps besieging Strasburg, solicited by the French Lieutenant-General Uhrich, commander of Strasburg, to put an end to the hostilities against the fortress in consideration of the honorable and brave defense of the place, agrees to conclude the following capitulation:—

Article 1. At 8 o'clock in the morning on Sept. 28, 1870, Lieutenant-General Uhrich evacuates the citadel, the Austerlitz gate, the Fisher gate, and the National gate. At the same time the German troops will occupy these positions.

Article 2. At 11 o'clock on the same day the French garrison, including Gardes Mobiles and National Guards, leave the fortress through the National gate, take up position between lunette No. 44 and redoubt No. 37, and there lay down their arms.

Article 3. The troops of the line and the Gardes Mobiles become prisoners of war and march out with their luggage. The National Guards and francs-tireurs are released on parole, and by 11 o'clock A. M. surrender their arms at the Mayor's office. The list of the officers of these troops at the same hour to be furnished to General von Werder.

Article 4. The officers of the French garrison of Strasburg are at liberty to depart and chose their own place of residence, on parole the form of the parole is attached to these articles of capitulation. Those officers who do not sign the parole proceed with the prisoners of war to Germany. All the French military surgeons remain until further notice in their functions.

Article 5. Lieutenant-General Uhrich, immediately upon the surrender of arms, agrees to deliver over, through the proper officers, all the military material on hand. Officers and officials charged with this duty assemble on the 28th, at 12 o'clock, upon the Place de Broglie.

This capitulation is executed and signed by the following plenipotentaries—On the German side by Lieutenant-Colonel von Leszynski, Chief of Staff of the corps besieging Strasburg, and Count Henckel von Donnersmark, Captain of Cavalry and Adjutant. On the French side by Colonel Ducasse, Commander of Strasburg, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mangin, Sub-Director of Artillery.

Read, accepted and signed, Von Leszynski, Count Henckel von Donnersmark, Ducasse, Mangin. Affirmed, Mundolsheim, September 28, 1870. Von Werder, Lieutenant-Colonel.

—Mr. Percival, the barrister appointed to revise the list of voters for the city, recently resumed his sittings at the Court of Common Pleas, Guildhall, when Mr. Louis Birnistingl, Nos. 20 and 21 Basinghall street, claimed to be registered. Mr. C. Smith objected to the claimant on the ground that he was an alien. The claimant said he was born in Hungary and had come to England when very young. He afterwards went to Australia, where he remained for many years. By virtue of an act of the Colonial Legislature a residence of a certain period in that colony naturalized him and obtained the rights of a British subject. The revising barrister said the case must stand over until the claimant could prove to his satisfaction that this was the case.

—It has been the unanimous opinion of even the "oldest inhabitant" that a pig was incapable of sustaining itself for any length of time by swimming, from the fact that from their peculiar mode of using their forelegs the sharp hoof would cut their throat. The following will tend to disabuse such impressions:—The lugger George and William, Hunter, of Lowestoft, when seven miles off Southwold, picked up a live pig. Poor "piggy" had had a long swim, for there was no vessel to be seen near the spot.

THE TOILERS OF THE SEA.

A Schooner in the Cyclone—Masts and Yards Gone—Driven Round and Round—Twice on her Beam Ends—Saved at Last.

Among the tidings of the disasters attendant on the hurricanes is that of the miraculous escape of the schooner Dutch Princess, Captain Hansell, which left New York on the 13th of August for Maracaibo, laden with a full cargo of general merchandise, and three passengers. Up to the 29th the voyage was remarkably prosperous. On the afternoon of that day the weather became clouded, and a heavy gale sprung up from the N. N. E., varying occasionally to east. The following day the gale had increased in intensity, and towards evening became a hurricane. All sails were taken in and the vessel was put before the wind under bare poles until noon, when the sea ran mountains high, apparently about to engulf the vessel. The captain, seeing that the ship was in danger of going down with a run, concluded to lay her to, believing it to be the only course open to him. The perilous moment of swinging her round to bring her head to the wind was not passed without danger, for in so doing she was thrown on her beam ends in the trough of the sea. All on board thought she was going down. The deck load, consisting of kerosene, was nearly all washed away. The captain seized an axe out of the cabin and cut away the mainmast rigging, by which means the topmast went overboard, which helped her slightly. In doing this Captain Howell chopped his foot badly. The cabin was full of water, and one of the passengers had a narrow escape from drowning. She was at last brought head to the wind and righted. The hurricane blew terrificly from all round the compass, driving the vessel round in circles and tearing everything on deck to pieces and loosing her bowsprit. Again she was thrown on her beam ends and began to leak badly. It was found necessary to cut away the foremast, by which she again righted. Leaking badly, with her masts gone and the hurricane raging, the unfortunate vessel was at the mercy of the winds and waves, and those on board expected to go down every moment. The following day the gale abated, and an effort was made to rig up a sail on the stump of the mainmast: it worked successfully for half an hour, and was then blown into shreds. All hope was again given up of saving the ship, as the sea was running awfully high and the vessel laboring heavily. In the dire extremity a council was held by the captain, mate, and sailors as to what should be done in the emergency, and it was resolved to allow the vessel to drift, as she was utterly beyond control. The next day the sea began to lessen, and with renewed energy the captain succeeded in rigging up an awning and a leg-of-mutton sail, and to make for the nearest port, which was St. Thomas, according to observations taken, and in this manner creeping along the Dutch Princess arrived at St. Thomas in a sinking condition.

THE VALUE OF PARIS.

What is Risked in the Present Siege.

The London *Economist* calculates how much property the defenders of Paris expose to danger by awaiting a Prussian attack:—1. The value of the house property may be approximately arrived at by an estimate based on the value of London property, and apportioning to Paris an amount proportionate to the population. London, with a population of 3,400,000, having a valuation of about £270,000,000, which, capitalized at about twelve years' purchase, represents a sum of £324,000,000, we may reckon that Paris, with a population of 1,800,000, contains private house property worth about £171,500,000. Deducting ten per cent. as the value of the ground rents and unoccupied area, which may be treated as indestructible, though ground-rents would fall if Paris were half destroyed, we have a net sum of £154,350,000, representing the value of Parisian buildings which a complete bombardment and a street defense would annihilate. 2. On this basis we may calculate that an amount equal to one-half the value of the buildings will be invested in furniture or contents of the dwellings. In this way we get an estimate of £77,175,000 as the value of furniture and other contents of Parisian houses. 3. The value of the stock in trade in Parisian shops and warehouses will probably be at least one-third the aggregate of the above amounts—another sum of £77,175,000. This is a minimum computation. It appears from the returns of our fire-insurance duty, when it existed, that the stock in trade insured over the whole of England was about one-third the value of the entire property insured; and as stock-in-trade is disproportionately concentrated in large cities, it is safe to reckon that in a city like Paris the proportion of stock-in-trade to other insurable property will be as great as the average of the whole of England. Probably the estimate is far below the mark, though a very low one would of course be proper just now, considering the withdrawal of property which must have been going on in expectation of a siege. These three figures sum up as follows:—1. Value of buildings, £154,350,000; 2. Value of furniture and other contents of dwellings, £77,175,000; 3. Value of stock-in-trade, £77,175 000 — total, £311,700,000, which we may take as the minimum value of private property in Paris destructible in a siege.

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The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.

Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.

Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11§

SHIPPING.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

VIA SAVANNAH, GA.

FREIGHT WILL BE FORWARDED with our usual despatch to all points on the WESTERN AND ATLANTA, MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON, ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA, ROME, SELMA, ROME AND DALTON, SELMA AND MERIDIAN, VICKSBURG AND MERIDIAN, MOBILE AND OHIO, NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROADS, all Landings on the COOSA RIVER.

Through Bills of Lading given, and rates guaranteed to all points in the South and Southwest.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,

10 17 tf No. 130 South THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.

Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York tri-weekly.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL, PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.

Winter rates commence December 15. 2 8§

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Washington, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 2 P. M.

City of Paris, Saturday, Nov. 12, at 8 A. M.

City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Nov. 15, at 10 A. M.

City of London, Saturday, Nov. 19, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,

4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, November 15, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on ——November——.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, November 5 at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, November 5.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, November 19, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, November 5.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.

6 1§ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,

4§ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

9 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 4

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,

No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,

No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

STATE POLITICS.

IRWIN ON QUAY—A SPICY LETTER.

General W. W. Irwin has addressed the following spicy letter to the editor of the Bedford *Argus*:—

Editor Argus:—M. S. Quay, in the last sheet of slander and libel which he publishes, says he did not assist in electing Cameron to the United States Senate, nor did he help in any way (so he says) to defeat Curtin for that position. Now, he might just as well save the paper and ink with which he prints this falsehood, for there is not an intelligent Republican in the Commonwealth who takes any interest in politics who will believe a word of his statement on this subject. It is not to be expected that a traitor will confess his treason, nor will a man who sells himself for a price admit the sale in his own newspaper.

Bold and brazen-faced as Quay is, he is still not reckless enough to do that. His attempt to hide behind Colonel A. K. McClure's letter of which he speaks in his paper, will not wipe away his guilt, as he supposed it would when he obtained it from that gentleman, who was then in South Carolina, and to whom Quay appealed to save him from the ruin which the exposure of the sale to Cameron was threatening him with. Colonel McClure being a kind-hearted man, wrote such a letter as Quay dictated, but mark me, let Quay proceed with his suit against the Pittsburg *Commercial*, then Colonel M. will be put upon the witness stand, and when under oath a very different version of the Curtin sale will be brought to view by that gentleman's testimony. I know whereof I affirm in this particular. I know, too, what Governor Curtin's opinion of the matter is, for in an interview with him at his house in Philadelphia, about three weeks before his departure for Europe, the whole subject, in the presence of others, was fully discussed; and from the Governor's remarks at the time, I think your little neighbor will never sincerely ask Governor Curtin to testify in his behalf on that matter.

Why does not Quay bring a libel suit against his friend "Bill Kemble," who "blowed" on him for selling out Curtin? Kemble was the one who did the talking to Quay for the Camerons, on the Sunday preceding the organization of the Legislature in 1867. On the Monday following Hon. Alexander Adaire, of Philadelphia, remonstrated with Quay against this political treason; and from his room in the Brady House proceeded to Governor Curtin and informed him that his *especial friend*, M. S. Quay, had *sold* him out.

Quay says he does not propose to defend General Cameron. This is simply said to hoodwink the public. I know, and others know, that he is, and has been, owned by Cameron ever since that treasonable political sale of Andrew G. Curtin in January, 1867, and he is obliged to defend and protect his master, for therein dependeth "his bread and butter,' and it constitutes a part of the consideration for the capital invested in starting the publication of the Beaver *Radical*, which is a paid Cameron organ. Had Quay failed in having Shurlock returned to the Legislature he would have lost caste with the Cameron ring as a tool and a lobbyist; for that has been his occupation at Harrisburg ever since the Senatorial contest above referred to.

Mr. Editor, I am not a literary writer, nor do I profess to be a composer. I have no newspaper, nor would I slander my neighbors—as the *Radical* man does—if I had. He mutilates my letters in his newspaper, and charges that I do not write these. I say he lies; and I say, further, that neither the editor of the *Argus* nor his brother ever saw my letters—recently published—until after they were written and forwarded for publication. If I am neither a fine nor a fancy writer, I at least utter truth, and that is what hurts Mr. Quay. When Mr. Quay and myself were young I labored on a farm, and Quay—through the struggles of his poor parents—was kept in school. During this period of our lives, Mr. Quay's father made frequent visits to our farm, and, through the kindness of my good, pious Presbyterian mother, always returned with his baggy well filled with butter, eggs, hams, etc, etc. Of course Quay learned some words of which I am ignorant. But a parrot can be learned to talk.

Quay insinuates that I had better remain at my post in Harrisburg. I will just say, in answer to this, that I am abundantly able to manage the State Treasury, take care of my farm, enjoy the society of my family, look after various matters for my neighbors, and thrash him whenever he again dares to "pop up" his head for office in this county, or in any other way he desires. He says all that is necessary to defeat a man in this county is, that it be known I am for him. "Trot out" Mr. Quay, and we will see whose man goes through, as you said Mackey would.

Where is Rutan? I looked for an affidavit from him in the last *Radical*, setting forth that the "he didn't tell the agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that he could put him (Rutan) down for anything that company wanted next winter." He did so tell the agent; and since Rutan is notorious for a ready supply either of his own or others' affidavits—indeed, his brains (what is left of them) are full of 'affydavys' ever since he was chief District Attorney of 'Beaver county, ss'—I was surprised at not seeing one on this subject, more especially since it may jeopardise his office. How are you, Rutan and Shurlock, the great Republican endorsed of Beaver county?—Bah! bah!

Again, I repeat:—Quay did give his bonds, stocks, etc. etc., as collateral security for money to elect Mackey. I repeat that he so deposited five hundred shares Union City Passenger Railway stock, of Philadelphia; two thousand Pennsylvania Railroad stock; two thousand Bald Eagle Valley stock, and over four thousand dollars of stock of Beaver County National Bank; and that he did borrow on his note, with R. W. Mackey endorser, twenty-five thousand dollars from J. C. Bumbarger, Esq., of Harrisburg, in the State of Pennsylvania; and that he did then and there put that money into a fund to buy the votes of Legislative "scalawags" for the nomination of Mackey as the Republican candidate for State Treasurer. But, afterwards, Mackey was not elected; M. S. Quay did thereby lose the aforesaid twenty-five thousand dollars; and, consequently, he was obliged—with his note of promise with R. W. Mackey as endorser, and his aforesaid stock collaterals—to raise the money (which he did on Third street, Philadelphia), to take up the note at Bumbarger's. In order, however, to effect the negotiation, Mackey was forced to deposit State funds in the bank of J. C. Bumbarger, against the wishes of his master, Simon Cameron, to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars, to stand in place of that amount drawn out by Quay, until the same could be refunded from his collaterals and the Mackey-endorsed note—which note of twenty-five thousand dollars is now about due. And further, the fifteen thousand dollars loaned by R. W. Mackey, in the name of M. S. Quay, to George M. Lauman (whisky dealer in Philadelphia), and which M. S. Quay was obliged to raise on his note with George M. Lauman as endorser (and which note has been protested and is unpaid), is the identical paper on which the title to a certain property came into possession of M. S. Quay, about which he failed to answer in the famous libel suit *vs.* the editor of the Pittsburg *Commercial*. When he brought that suit he flourished a Derringer pistol on Fifth street, Pittsburg, declaring that he would "either convict Brigham or shoot him with that!" (flourishing the weapon). Poor fellow, he only succeeded in torturing himself.

I will close for the present, but if Mr. Quay persists in his abuse, I will come down with more and heavier shots. Again I ask, Where is Rutan with his affidavits?

W. W. IRWIN.

HUXLEY'S EXPERIENCE AS A SMOKER.—At the recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, a paper on the use and abuse of tobacco was called up by Professor Huxley, the President of the association, who gave an amusing account of his experience of smoking. He said he was placed in a rather awkward position with regard to the question of smoking, for for forty years of his life tobacco had been to him a deadly poison. He was brought up as a medical student, and he had every temptation to acquire the art of smoking, but his smoking, after a few puffs, always resulted in his finding himself on the floor. He failed to become a smoker when he was an officer in the navy, and he had for a long time a great antipathy for smokers. But some few years ago he was making a tour through Brittany, when he stayed at an old inn: it was awfully wet and cold without, and a friend of his took to smoking and tempted him to have a cigar. His friend looked so happy, the fire was so warm within the inn, and it was so cold and wet without, that he thought he would try to smoke, and he found himself a changed man. He found that he was in the position of a lamentable pervert (laughter), and his case would illustrate to them the evil of bad associates, although the person who led him astray was most distinguished and a late president of this association. From that day he dated his ruin (laughter), for from that day, whenever smoking was going on, they might be pretty sure that he joined in it. There was a certain substantial kind of satisfaction about smoking if kept in moderation, and he must say this for tobacco, that it was a sweetener and equalizer of the temper. He was glad to state that in his opinion there was nothing worse than excessive smoking; but any one could undertake to destroy himself with green tea or any other article of diet if carried to excess.

THE BABY.—But as for the baby, whatever rudimentary arts he may develop, he does not show the slightest possible glimpse of the development of a moral sense. His notions of sleep are simply inordinate. His times for awakening are the small hours, when all conscientious babies are asleep. He then displays a capacity for yelling which otherwise could hardly be expected from so minute an insect. At other times he reclines, sucking his thumb in dim yearning after a pipe, or doubling his fist in lively anticipation of life's coming struggles. A baby is generally born looking extremely old. One almost begins to speculate whether the Platonic theory of reminiscence may not be true, and whether this alleged baby may not be some extremely old gentleman who has acted rather badly in another sphere of existence, and has another mundane chance given him. Babies look awfully old and wrinkled when they are born. Sometimes they look nit ety, but I have seen them look as young as eight-and-forty. In a few days they throw off the old existence, and are fairly embarked upon this real sea of human life, where they will have rocks and shoals and quicksands enough before they can come into any sort of haven. And yet there is something maddening about a baby. Boswell is reported to have once said to Dr. Johnson:—"Sir, what would you do if you were shut up in a tower with a baby?" I forget what the response was. "Sir, you are a fool," I should suppose, or something equally laconic and straightforward. The suggestion is an awful one, probably an impossible one; but still the dread idea recurs:—"What would a man do if he were shut up alone with a baby?"—*London Society.*

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

11§

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY, Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS.

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. 9 1 3m
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Farmingdale.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigran Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:30 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Oct. 17, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8:00 A M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12:50 and	7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 3 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 7:20 A. M. & 3:30 & 6:40	P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11:55 A. M.
Erie Express	5:40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10:20 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:00 A. M.
	arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	10:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:15 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7:25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL	leaves Williamsport	1:30 P. M.
"	" arrives at Lock Haven	2:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	5:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL	leaves L. Haven	11:36 A. M.
"	" arr. Williamsp't	12:50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX.	leaves Lock Haven	9:35 P. M.
"	" arr. Williamsport	10:50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4§

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, Oct. 31, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:55 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 3:10 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:45 A. M., 12:45, and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 5:15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6:45 and 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:25 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M. and 8:50 A. M., passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 10:40 A. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 3:50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 2:40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:25 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:20 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:40 P. M. Sundays 6:40 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

9:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:00 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:20 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 2, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3¼, 3½, 4:05, 4½, 5:05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train, and 2½, 3¼, and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3¾, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:10, and 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¾ A. M., 2 and P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:50, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 A. M., 6¾ & 11 P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4:5, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 6½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Man

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

OCTOBER WEATHER.

An Unusually Warm Month—The Mean Temperature 60·13 Degrees.

The month which has just closed was unusually warm for the season, and the extraordinary weather with which we were afflicted during the past summer, it would seem, is not yet at an end. In the following table are given the maximum and minimum indications of the thermometer at the Pennsylvania Hospital during the month, and the corresponding month of 1869:—

	Oct., 1869.		Oct., 1870.		
	Max. (deg.)	Min. (deg.)	Max. (deg.)	Min. (deg.)	Remarks.
1	74	54	80	67	Slightly cloudy all day.
2	79	58·5	73	63	Cloudy and cool, sprinkle of rain in afternoon.
3	72	64	67·5	63·5	Rain during forenoon & part of afternoon.
4	69	57	76	61·5	Cloudy in forenoon, afternoon and evening slightly cloudy.
5	63	53	71	55·5	Cloudy.
6	60·5	49·5	62	61	Cloudy and cold.
7	64·5	48·5	61	53	Cloudy.
8	68	50	67·5	50·5	Clear.
9	73·5	51	69	51	Clear.
10	66	58	71	52·5	Clear.
11	64	51	72	55	Rain during afternoon and evening.
12	71	55	73	67·5	Rain in morning, afternoon and eve, clear.
13	56	47	65	60	Cloudy in morning: sprinkle of rain in afternoon; evening clear.
14	58	43	68	49	Clear.
15	61	49	68	49·5	Clear.
16	56	46	71	56·5	Clear.
17	60	42	70	52	Cloudy in morning; afternoon and eve. clear.
18	56	46	68	64	Morning cloudy; clear.
19	50·5	43	59	45	Cloudy and slight rain.
20	49	46	70·5	64·5	Rainy.
21	53	38	68	48·5	Cloudy; eve. clear & cold.
22	57	47	64	46	Clear.
23	65	49	60	46·5	Clear.
24	61	43	67	48·5	Clear.
25	45	37	68·5	53	Clear.
26	48	35	62	59	Clear.
27	44	35	53	39·5	Cloudy; slight rain at noon.
28	46	39·5	65	55·5	Clear.
29	45	39·5	68	48	Clear; evening cloudy.
30	42·5	35	57	42	Rain in afternoon & eve.
31	42	34·5	58	50	Cloudy in morning; clear P. M.

As shown by the above, the average of the maximum temperatures of the month was 66·13 degrees, the average of the minimum 54·13, and the mean temperature 60·13, which is 5·53 degrees above 54·60 degrees, the average of the mean temperatures of the month of October during the preceding eighty years. In the following table is given a comparison of the principal points of the temperature of October for a number of years past:—

Year.	Mean. (deg.)	Highest. (deg.)	Lowest. (deg.)	Range (deg.)
Oct. 1870	60·13	80	39·5	40·5
" 1869	52·50	79	34·5	44·5
" 1868	54·08	77	34·5	42·5
" 1867	57·65	78	41·5	36·5
" 1866	58·35	73·5	40	33·5
" 1865	54·88	79	39·5	39·5
" 1864	54·75	76·5	39	37·5
" 1863	56·08	73·5	35·5	38
" 1862	58·32	82·5	37	45·5
" 1861	60	85	38	47
" 1860	56·67	74	39	35
" 1859	52·58	80	32	48
" 1858	59·66	85	36	49
" 1857	55·79	76	34	42

The quantity of rain which fell during the month, compared with the corresponding month of past years, was as follows:—

Oct. 1870.....3·90 inches Oct 1868.....1·73 inches
" 1869.....6·32 " " 1867.....4·32 "

The large quantity of rain which fell in October, 1869, it will be remembered, was during the great freshet which followed the severe summer drought.

THE MORGUE.

It is Turned Over to the City—The Coroner as Yet has no Official Knowledge of its Existence.

The institution at Beach and Noble streets known as the Morgue, where the unknown dead may have the chance of recognition, has at last been completed, and has been turned over to the possession of the city. This affair was done quietly, nobody excepting members of Councils and some of the heads of departments knowing of the event. Indeed, the one most interested in the Morgue—Coroner Taylor—was not invited to participate in the ceremony, and up to this time that officer has no official knowledge of its existence. The question of the necessity of such a building has been agitated for some years, and it was not until 1867 that Councils took any action. A resolution was then introduced in Select Council, authorizing the appointment of a joint special committee of three from each chamber to attend to the details of its erection. The resolution was also very explanatory of the use and benefit of a Morgue.

The committeee was appointed, and the site recommended for its erection was at the corner of Brown street and Corinthian avenue, in the rear of the Eastern Penitentiary. The ordinance to build the Morgue passed Select Council, but in the other chamber it was referred to the Committee on Finance. The project would have ended in smoke had not the Committee on City Property, in making up their budget of appropriations last year, inserted one of $8000 for carrying it out.

In May last proposals were received for the erection of the Morgue at Beach and Noble streets, the site first selected having been abandoned. Upon opening the proposals it was discovered that George W. McCullough, Esq., was the lowest bidder—$7931. To him the contract was awarded.

The structure is very plain, with a front of pressed brick on Noble street. The superintendent will reside in the building, to be ready at all times to receive bodies and place them within the Morgue proper. There is an entrance-hall and reception-room for visitors. The Morgue proper is provided with four stone slabs, upon which the bodies are to be placed. When a corpse is recognized it will be removed to another apartment, provided with but one slab. Upon each body water will constantly trickle. In the second story the Coroner is provided with two rooms, one in which to hold inquests and the other as an office.

There has been a telegraphic instrument placed in the building, which will connect the Coroner's office with all the police stations in the city. The Morgue is now ready for occupancy, but the Coronor cannot take possession until it is regularly turned over to him by the Commissioner of City Property.

THE ECLIPSE EXPEDITION.—A portion of the American expedition fitted out for the purpose of making observations on the December eclipse will sail on Thursday of this week for Gibraltar, Spain, by way of Liverpool, England. They go in the steamship Abyssinia from New York. Another portion of the same party sailed on the 13th of last month for Sicily. This was accompanied by Benjamin Pierce, Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

The present party, on its arrival at its destination, will break up into small bodies, who will scatter and station themselves at different points within a radius of one hundred miles, for the purpose of observation. The party sailing on Thursday includes Joseph Winlock, Professor of Astronomy at Harvard; Professor C. A. Young, of Dartmouth, who has charge of the spectroscopic observations, of which subject he has made a special study; Professor Pickering, of Boston, and a party of scientific gentlemen from the Washington Observatory. The only Philadelphians in the party are Messrs. Willia rd and Mahoney, who have charge of the photographing, and who expect to make several separate negatives during the totality itself. This will require very quick and skilful operating and very delicate apparatus. The entire apparatus taken out, photographic and otherwise, is of the finest and most perfect description.

"MENTAL DYSPEPSIA" is the subject of Rev. Dr. Willits' lecture in West Arch Street Church, Eighteenth and Arch streets, this evening. To aid digestion there will be some very fine music on the occasion from distinguished amateurs. Some time ago Dr. Willits visited one of the cities of New Jersey for the purpose of delivering this lecture, and he was called upon by a man who had suffered from dyspepsia for some thirty years. The stranger expressed the utmost satisfaction at the meeting, minutely detailed his symptoms and sufferings, and told the Doctor he had called to get him to prescribe for his complaint. The Doctor did so, and his patient departed highly delighted with the interview and mode of treatment. Passing through the same place months afterwards, the Doctor met his enthusiastic patient and was informed that his treatment had effected a cure. Those who suffer from dyspepsia had better go to West Arch early this evening. In this case the remedy is much better than the disease.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The next "star" who will be introduced by Mr. Pugh is "Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby," who will discourse to-morrow evening—not this evening, as has been announced by some of the morning papers—at the Academy of Music upon "The Man of Sin." This lecture, or sermon, or whatever it may be called, contains some sharp hits at the political vices of the day, and as Mr. Locke is a humorist of rare gifts, an unusually entertaining performance may be expected to-morrow evening by the patrons of the "Star" course.

OWNER WANTED.—An owner is wanted in the Fifth District stat on House for a horse and wagon found at Twenty-second and Market streets.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The New Dwellings in the City—The Character of the More Important Structures.

The following comprises the total number of permits for the erection of new buildings issued by the Building Inspectors during the month of October:—

Dwellings—3-story	174	Offices	9
" —2-story	210	Slaughter-house	1
		Sheds	4
Total Dwellings	384	Shops	8
Asylum	1	School-houses	2
Barn	1	Stables	16
Breweries	2	Stores	18
Chapels	2	Storehouses	2
Coach-houses	2	Tavern	1
Engine-house	1		
Factories	10	Total	470
Foundry	1	Alterations and Additions	90
Home	1		
Ice-houses	3	Grand Total	560
Green-house	1		

During the month eight dangerous buildings and chimneys have been ordered to be taken down, and also seven wooden buildings.

The following table gives a comparison between the number of permits issued in the months of October, 1870, and October, 1869:—

	Oct., 1870.	Oct., 1869.
Dwellings—Four-story	..	5
" Three-story	174	178
" Two-story	210	246
Total dwellings	384	429
Other buildings	86	54
Total new buildings	470	483
Additions and alterations	90	117
Grand total	560	600

The following comprise the character of the more important structures:—

Dwellings—Ten three story on Dauphin and Moore streets, east of Emerald; seven two-story, on the east side of Hope street, south of Somerset; ten three-story, on east of Fairhill street, between Cambria and Indiana streets; nine two-story, Twenty-fourth and York streets; ten three-story, on east side of Darien street, above Oxford; ten three-story, on Sharswood street, above Twenty-second; ten two-story, on Stewart street, above Twenty-second; nine three-story, at Cedar and Vienna streets; thirteen three-story, at Cumberland and Emerald streets; fifteen two-story, on east side of Patton street, between Reed and Wharton streets; fourteen two-story, on west side of Seventeenth street, corner of Wharton street; sixteen three-story, at Eighth and Fitzwater streets; seven two-story, on west side of Seventeenth street, between Latona and Wharton streets; six three-story, on east side of Ninth, above Dickerson; eighteen two-story, on Federal and Afton streets, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets; eight three-story, on east side of Union street, near Sycamore street; twenty-five two-story, on west side of Lex street, north of Transcript, West Philadelphia.

Factories—One, five story, for the manufacture of saws by Henry Disston, on Haydock street, east of Front, 72 by 80 feet; one four stories in height, 80 by 160 feet, on Cumberland street, between Mill and Armat streets, Germantown; the stories will be 10, 15, 14, and 14 feet respectively in height; one three stories high, 48 by 103 feet, on the northeast corner of Jasper and York street, to be built by Rambo, Stewart, and Stockton; one, two stories in height, 36 by 85 feet, at the corner of Worth and Oxford streets, Twenty-third ward; one, two story, 30 by 60 feet, on the north side of Lentz street, above Twelfth; one one story, 63 by 42 feet, on Muffin street, below Ninth; one, two story by Hill, Morrow & Co., 30 by 38 feet, on Federal street, above Eighth; one, four story, 13 by 51 feet, in rear of No. 608 Callowhill street; one, five story, 17 by 120 feet, in rear of No. 219 N. Third street; one, one story, 44 by 110 feet, on the east side of Fifteenth street, below Hamilton, by M. Baird & Co.

Chapels.—One two-story, 82 by 34 feet, on the south side of Walter street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets; one one-story, 45 by 74 feet, on the corner of Broad and Federal streets.

School Houses.—One two story, 60 by 56 feet, on Washington street, Manayunk; one three-story, 73 by 73 feet, on west side of Frankford road, below Allegheny avenue.

Breweries.—One two-story, 18 by 36 feet, on west side of Twenty-seventh street, near Parrish; one 15 by 15 feet, in rear of No. 815 Callowhill street.

Stables.—One 55½ by 93 feet, three-stories in height, on the N. W. corner of Howell and Twentieth street; one 16 by 46 feet, on West street, above Coates; one two-story, 33 by 20 feet, at No. 3918 Warren street; one 21 by 24 feet, on Marsten street, south of Cherry.

Engine House—One, 15 by 36 feet, in the rear of Canal and St. John streets.

Home—One, for the aged, five stories in height, 49 by 105 feet, at the corner of Girard and Belmont avenues.

Shops—One, 15 by 30 feet on Palethorp street, below Master; one, one-story, 28 by 15 feet, on Ludlow street, above Forty-seventh.

Shed—One, one-story, 61 by 95 feet, at the corner of Beach and Coates streets.

Mill—One, two-story, 61 by 98 feet, on Green street, between Chelten avenue and School street.

Stores—Twelve, two-stories, 15 by 40 feet, on east side of Eighth street, below Vine; one, three-story, 20 by 50 feet, at No. 1529 Ridge avenue; one, three-story, 16 by 70 feet, at No. 211 Race street.

Warehouse—One, two-story, 29 by 50 feet, on east side of Swansom street, below Almond; one one-story, 86 by 45 feet, on Taylor street, between Emerald and Jasper streets.

Shops—One, two-story, 18 by 30 feet, on Locust street, below Pear; one, two-story, 16 by 40 feet, at No. 2040 Pine street; one, two-story, 16 by 25 feet, on west side of Twenty-fourth street, below Callowhill.

Ice-houses—One, 40 by 50 feet, on the southeast corner of Ninth and Reed streets; one, 52 by 30 feet, at the corner of Thirty-ninth and Story streets.

Asylum—One, five stories high, 55 by 108 feet, with two wings of the same height, 32 by 44 feet each, on Fifty-eighth street, below the Baltimore pike, the stories to be 9½, 13, 12, 13, and 11 feet, respectively, in height.

Foundry,—One one-story, 80 by 60 feet, on Sophia street, above Vanhorn.

THE TWELFTH AND SIXTEENTH STREETS RAILWAY.—This morning the Tenth and Eleventh Streets Passenger Railway Company commenced running their cars on the Twelfth street track recently laid by that corporation. It will be remembered that a charter was obtained at the last Legislature organizing a company under the name of the Empire Passenger Railway Company, with the right to lay tracks on Twelfth and Sixteenth streets. For some reason the company failed to complete the line, and the stock was subsequently purchased by the Tenth and Eleventh and Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets Roads, the former securing the right to run their cars down Twelfth street, and the latter obtaining the use of Sixteenth street, on which a track is shortly to be laid. The Tenth and Eleventh Streets line run as usual on Tenth and Eleventh streets, and the cars running down Twelfth go up Eleventh street. By this arrangement extra cars are placed on the Eleventh street track to accommodate the immense travel north. The time tables of the line have been changed, and the cars are now run on much shorter time. The Twelfth street cars this morning appeared to be well patronized.

A COWHIDING AFFAIR—ONE LAWYER USES A WHIP OVER ANOTHER.—There was quite a flutter this morning among the members of the bar about a cowhiding which was alleged to have transpired yesterday afternoon in a lawyer's office on Fifth street, below Walnut. The parties are practising attorneys, and the little difficulty is said to have arisen from an argument which was had a few days ago in the Court of Quarter Sessions, during which some inelegant language was used by one of the counsel. The parties aggrieved determined on summary vengeance. One of them met the offender yesterday in front of the Post Office and slapped him in the face. He, however, took no notice of this affront, and later in the day another purchased a cowhide and repaired to the office of the offender on Fifth street, where, after giving him the lie, proceeded to work with his weapon, and dusted the office coat quite lively. An office boy and a colleague of the cowhided individual set upon the cowhider and compelled him to beat a hasty retreat. It is rumored that a suit for assault and battery will be instituted.

ASSAULTING A TURNKEY.—Albert Aglegy, a German, was arrested in the Seventh Police District last night for drunkenness. In the station house he assaulted Turnkey King, and beat him rather severely. For this Albert was held in $600 bail by Alderman Toland.

RAID.—Last night Lieutenant Flaherty, of the Fifth District, made a raid on a gang of fellers who nightly congregate about the door of Musical Fund Hall, begging for tickets of admission. The Lieutenant and his men captured several of the loungers, and Alderman Morrow held them to answer.

THEFT OF A CART.—A boy named Charles Dubois was arrested yesterday by one of the Fourth district policemen upon the charge of the larceny of a cart from Mr. I. S. Woodward's residence, No. 1521 Carver street. The accused will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

BOY DROWNED.—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a boy named Frank Northstone fell into the Delaware at Tasker street wharf and was drowned. His body was recovered last night. Deceased resided at Mauch Chunk.

THE CORNER STONE of the chapel of the P. E. Church of the Messiah will be laid to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the corner of Broad and Federal streets, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Stevens. Addresses may be expected from the Rev. Dr. Newton and Rev. Dr. Morton. A collection will be made.

FOUND OPEN.—Last night three stores on Market street, east of Seventh, in the Fourth district, were found open by the police.

PERJURY.

A Lieutenant of Police Charged with Entering Bonus Bail.

Lieutenant James Errickson, of the Second Police district, was at noon to-day charged before United States Commissioner Biddle with perjury, in entering bail in the case of William Dowling, alias "Noodles," charged with illegal voting. The following testimony was adduced:—

United States Commissioner Hibler sworn—(Record in the case of Dowling shown witness)—This is a statement made under oath by the defendant before me on October 27; it was made for the purpose of entering bail in the case of Dowling for a further hearing; defendant did appear at the time required. The statement is as follows;—

"James Errickson being duly sworn says:—I reside at No. 1305 South Second street, Philadelphia; am Lieutenant of Police; own No. 1305, where I live, worth about $2500; have owned it about six years; title in my own name and so recorded; no liens of any sort against it; am worth over $2000 and upwards after the payment of all my debts and liabilities."

Charles J. Miller sworn—I am a clerk in the Recorder of Deeds' office; I have the record from that office; the deed shows the conveyance, dated June 24, 1864, from Charles P. Lang to Mrs. Mary E. Errickson; there is also a deed of extinguishment of the ground rent dated, Nov. 17, 1864.

The prisoner offered as evidence a certificate from the Board of Revision of Taxes, showing that the property has been always assessed in his name.

Alderman Samuel Flood affirmed—I know the residence of defendant; I think the deed was conveyed from a Mr. Lang to Mrs. M. E. Errickson; I did the conveyance; it was subject to a ground rent; the deeds were prepared in my office; I understood Mr. Errickson furnished the money for the purchase; they bought it for a homestead; I had the deed recorded; I think the money was paid in my office; these papers, tax receipt and water bill, are paid in the name of James Errickson; defendant saw me yesterday to find out who owned the property; he said he thought he had the title in his own name; I replied it was in his wife's name.

The Commissioner, although considering there were many extenuating circumstances in the case, felt obliged to hold the defendant in $1000 bail for trial.

THE COAL TRADE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.—We have received from the President of the Pennsylvania Canal Company the following communication:—

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY, Oct. 31, 1870.—In the article headed "The Coal Trade," published in your Saturday's issue, you furnish a table of the anthracite tonnage of 1869 and 1870, attributed to the *Miner's Journal*, which gives a ridiculously false return of the anthracite tonnage of this company.

Our October tonnage is not yet made up, but the anthracite tonnage on the Pennsylvania Canal down to the 30th of September, inclusive, was as follows in the years referred to, viz.:—

In 1869..... 306,253 gross tons.
In 1870..... 319,513 "

Increase in 1870..... 13,260 "

At least an equal, and probably a much greater rate of increase has been maintained during the current month of October.

Your table makes our anthracite tonnage to date, during 1870, as 14,582 tons, which is rather less than our average *weekly* tonnage in that article.

This very substantial error in figures has caused a good many inquiries to be made at this office, and I trust you will see fit to make public this correction.

Yours respectfully,
F. J. WISTAR,
President Pennsylvania Canal Company.

In answer to Mr. Wistar, we have only to say that our weekly coal article is prepared with great care and with a studied desire to do impartial justice. The discrepancy to which he calls attention we presume can be satisfactorily explained by the *Miners' Journal*, in whose columns the statement first appeared.

POLICE ARRESTS FOR OCTOBER.—The following shows the number of arrests made in each police district for the month of October:—

District.	No.	District.	No.
First	202	Thirteenth	56
Second	197	Fourteenth	31
Third	141	Fifteenth	36
Fourth	161	Sixteenth	89
Fifth	178	Seventeenth	185
Sixth	83	Eighteenth	58
Seventh	138	Reserve	72
Eighth	89	Chesnut Hill	2
Ninth	144	Delaware Harbor	7
Tenth	no report	Schuylkill Harbor	8
Eleventh	110	Beggar Detectives	16
Twelfth	122		
Total			2045

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMISSION.—At a meeting of the new Public Buildings Commission held this afternoon, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Commission decide to locate the public buildings upon the intersection of Broad and Market streets, and that the architect be directed to prepare plans suitable for that site, said plans to be for buildings with sufficient accommodations, and at the same time be bounded by a street not less than 135 feet in width.

RUNNING TO FIRES.—Last evening some forty lads were arrested for running to the fire on Fifth street, above Market. They were held to bail to keep the peace.

RUN OVER.—This morning, Charles Smith, residing at No. 933 Mechanic street, was run over by a huckster wagon at Fourth and Coates streets and slightly injured.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Cam & Am mt	94⅛	14 sh Read.	85wn. 50⅛
$400 Leh 6s, '84	63	200 do	b10. 50⅛
$10000 Am Gold	111⅛	400 do	50⅛
12 sh C & Am R	115¾	100 do	rg&l. 50⅛
200 sh Union Cl Pf.	1	200 sh Penna.	s60wn c&p.. 60⅛
100 sh O C & A R.	b60 44⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Read 6s, 43-50	97⅛	50 sh O C & A R	44⅛
$500 City 6s New	102⅛	200 do	ls.b5. 44⅛
10 sh Sch Nav Pf	16	20 do	44⅛
400 sh Reading R	50⅜	24 sh Leh Nav St	32

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see Fifth page.)

CONNELLY.—At Sing Sing, New York, on Wednesday, October 26th, ANNIE A., wife of Harry Connelly, of Philadelphia, and daughter of the late General Aaron Ward.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HANDSOME four-story House, 2031 Walnut street. Apply P. O. Box 1623. 11 1 5t*

M THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SUPERIOR DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
On Wednesday Afternoon,
November 2, at 3 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, Dutch Flower Roots, Hyacinths, etc. 1t

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
Chandeliers,
Pendants,
Brackets, Etc.,
OF NEW DESIGNS.
SALESROOMS,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY,
S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN,
11 1 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

HOVER'S
PATENT SOFA BED.
All old and young bachelors, as well as ladies who keep old maid's hall, are now buying HOVER'S CELEBRATED PATENT SOFA BED. This is the only Sofa Bed that can be taken apart to cleanse it the same as a bedstead. All others are unsafe and liable to get out of repair. To be had only of the manufacturer and owner,
H. F. HOVER,
No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET.
21 tuf6m PHILADELPHIA.

JUST RECEIVED, FINE IMPORTED
WRITING-DESKS,
INKSTANDS,
POCKET BOOKS AND CARD CASES,
Of new and handsome design.
DREKA,
Card Engraver and Stationer,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuths8p PHILADELPHIA.

LaBelle Kid Glove
BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.
Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tuths1yr

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 20 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
Originators of NITROUS OXIDE GAS in Dentistry, and headquarters for painless tooth extraction. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street. 8 6 s13t

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The French Constitutional Election

Paris Refuses an Armistice.

The Chinese Troubles.

Destructive Fire in New York

Wreck of a Philadelphia Vessel.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Constituent Assembly.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The English despatch recommending the holding of elections for members of the Constituent Assembly immediately has reached the Prussian headquarters. The Prussian authorities had already sent a similar suggestion to Paris. The proposition of the Prussians for an armistice of forty-eight hours, in order to facilitate the elections, was instantly rejected by the Paris Government. It is said that the advice of influential Americans hastened the French rejection. Gambetta left Paris expressly to prevent the elections. An interview between Count Chambord and Count de Paris is to take place at Coppes.

FROM NEW YORK.

Destructive Fire.

DOVER, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The large shoe manufactory of John C. Goodwin & Co. was discovered to be on fire at 2 o'clock this morning. The building was consumed, together with its contents, and the flames extended to the smaller shoe factory belonging to the same firm, and thence to the old Catholic Church and building occupied by C. E. & S. C. Hayes, and finally to the new Catholic Church in course of erection and priest's residence, all of which were destroyed. A high wind prevailed, and flakes of fire were carried a long distance, setting the roofs of neighboring buildings in a blaze. But for the rain yesterday the fire would have been much more disastrous. Goodwin & Co. were insured for $27,000 on their stock. This building was owned by Deacon Benjamin Pray and was insured for $4000. The Catholic churches were uninsured.

Lucky Mr. Hillman.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Mr. Hillman, of the firm of H. W. Seligman & Co., of this city, drew the prize of $100,000 in gold on the ticket No. 154,077 of the San Francisco Mercantile Library Association Lottery.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Cotton easier; sales of 1000 bales uplands at 16¾c.; Orleans, 17¾c. Flour quiet and prices favor buyers; sales 8500 bushels State at $5 25@6 20; Ohio at $5 75@6 65; Western at $5 25@6 75; sales 60,000 bushels No. 1 at $1 27 for new; red Western at $1 30@1 34; White Michigan at $1 48. Corn firm and stock scarce; sales 29,000 bushels old mixed Western at 83½@84½c. Oats firm; sales 26,000 bushels Ohio at 56@57c.; Western at 55c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy for old and new mess at $34@25 50. Lard nominal; steam, 14@16c.; kettle, 16@16½c. Whisky steady at 83½c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Death of a Naval Officer.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Navy Department received a telegram to-day from Key West announcing the death of Captain N. B. Harrison, commanding the flagship Congress. Captain Harrison was a native of Virginia, and sailed from Philadelphia in the Congress.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Philadelphia Schooner Ashore.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 1.—The schooner Pathway, of Philadelphia, from Boston, went ashore on Charlestown beach at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 31st of October, during a gale, and became a total loss. The crew were saved, but one man was badly injured by falling from the rigging to the deck.

FROM CHINA.

Foreigners at Tien-tsin.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The latest advices from China are to the effect that the Government is pursuing a vacillating course relative to foreigners. The foreigners at Tien-tsin are therefore undecided whether to leave or remain. The impression is that the stories of a contemplated general massacre are fabrications.

Ship News.

PORT COLBORNE, Ontario, Nov. 1.—A vessel, supposed to be the schooner Mary Ann Rankin, of Buffalo, was on Sugar Loaf Point yesterday and breaking up. It was feared that the crew would all be lost. Three men belonging to this harbor lost their lives in attempting to reach her in a life boat. A life boat is coming from Buffalo, when another attempt will be made to reach her.

PORT ELGIN, Ontario, Oct. 31.—The schooner W. W. Grant, of Port Burwell, is ashore with 5000 bushels of barley. Vessel and grain insured.

PORT BURWELL, Oct. 31.—A strong gale prevails here. The schooner Leviathan is ashore, and is likely to become a total loss.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—Cotton firm but quiet at 16½@16c¾. Flour steady and fairly active. Howard Street superfine, $4 75@5 50; do extra, $6@6 75; do. family, $7@8 50; City Mills superfine, $5@6 75; do. extra, $6 25@7; do. family, $7 50@9 75; Western superfine, $4 75@5 25; do. extra, $5 75@6 50; do. family, $6 50@7 50. Wheat dull and lower; Maryland amber, $1 60@1 65; good to prime, $1 25@1 50; common to fair. $1 10@1 20; Western, $1 30@1 33. Corn active; white, 60@70c.; yellow, 77@80c.; Western. 70@75c. Oats steady at 48@50c. Rye lower at 70@75c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky lower at 88c.

FOURTH EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Public Debt Statement.

The New Secretary of the Interior.

The Tehuantepec Expedition.

Death of Captain Harrison.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Public Debt Statement.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement issued to-day:—

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.	
5 per cent bonds	$219,107,300·00
6 per cent. bonds	1,731,562,900·00
Total	$1,950,670,200·00
Interest	48,817,662·74
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Certificates at 3 per cent.	$45,070,000·00
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000·00
Total	$59,070,000·06
Interest	275,560·02
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Amount outstanding	$3,393,117·25
Interest	445,657·96
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Demand and legal-tender notes	$356,102,321·00
Fractional currency	39,289,793·89
Gold certificates of deposit	13,666,500·00
Amount outstanding	409,058,614·89
Total outstanding	$2,422,191,932·24
Total interest	49,538,880·72
Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including interest due and unpaid	$2,471,730,812·96
Amount in the Treasury—Coin	103,131,073·48
Currency	26,815,383·93
Total amount in Treasury	$129,946,457·41
Debt less amount in Treasury	$2,341,784,355·55
Debt less amount in Treasury Oct. 1	$2,346,913,652·28
Decrease during the past month	5,129,296·73
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870	$96,544,121·62
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, amount outstanding	$64,618,832·00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,292,376·64
Interest paid by the United States	8,815,345·49
Interest repaid by transportation of mails	2,412,683·12
Balance of Interest paid by United States	$6,402,662·37

Secretary Delano

entered upon his duties at the Interior Department about 11 o'clock this morning. A few visitors called and extended their congratulations to the new Cabinet officer, and at noon he left for the Executive Mansion to attend the Cabinet meeting.

The Death of Captain Harrison.

The Navy Department to-day received information that Captain N. B. Harrison, commanding the United States Congress, flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, died suddenly this morning at Key West, Florida, of pneumonia contracted by exposure during the recent gales in that locality.

The Tehuantepec Expedition.

The steamers Kansas and Mayflower, of the Tehuantec Surveying Expedition, arrived at Key West on October 31st. Midshipman James H. Sawyer died on board the Kansas of remittent fever.

Utah Appointments.

The President has appointed Vernon H. Vaughan, of Alabama, to be Governor of Utah; and George S. Black, of Utah, to be Secretary of that territory.

FROM THE WEST.

Suits Against a Railway.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—Fourteen suits have been brought in the Circuit Court of St. Clair county, Ill., three for $20,000 each and eleven for $25,000 each, against the St. Louis, Vandalia, and Terre-Haute Railroad Company. These suits are for damages based upon injuries received by plaintiffs while engaged in the formanizing process at the East St. Louis Depot of the defendants last summer.

Three of their comrades died from its poisoning effects, and the remainder are crippled for life.

Accident and Crime.

While the steamer Thompson Dean was at Cairo yesterday two men on board began wrestling in play, and one of them fell overboard and was drowned. The other, while attempting to rescue him, also fell over and was lost. Soon afterwards a deck hand on the Dean commenced beating his wife, when her brother interfered, and a fight ensued, in which the brother fractured the husband's skull.

FROM NEW YORK.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Arrived, steamship Iowa, from Glasgow.

Robbery at Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The store of Hoyt, Adams & Co. was robbed of $2000 worth of silks and gloves last night.

OBITUARY.

Captain Napoleon B. Harrison, U. S. N.

Captain Harrison, whose death at Key West is announced to-day, was born in Virginia, February 19, 1823, and was appointed to the navy from that State in February, 1838. After various services, he served in California during the Mexican war as a volunteer in the expedition that rescued General Kearney's command, and in other perilous employments. After service at the National Observatory, on the Coast Survey, in the East Indies and on the coast of Africa, he commanded, in 1862, the steamer Cayuga, which, as the flag-ship of Captain Bailey, Admiral Farragut's second in command, led the line of vessels at the famous passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip up the Mississippi to New Orleans, manœuvring his vessel so creditably that he was specially commended in the official reports. During the latter portion of the war he saw service on the James river, and in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Last year he was in command of the midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Important from France

Bourbaki Resigns His Command.

The Condition of Paris.

Eugenie at Wilhelmshohe.

A Defense of Bazaine.

He Capitulated to Famine.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Exit Bourbaki.

TOURS, Nov. 1.—It is reported here to-day that General Bourbaki has resigned the command of the Army of the North. Notwithstanding his patriotic